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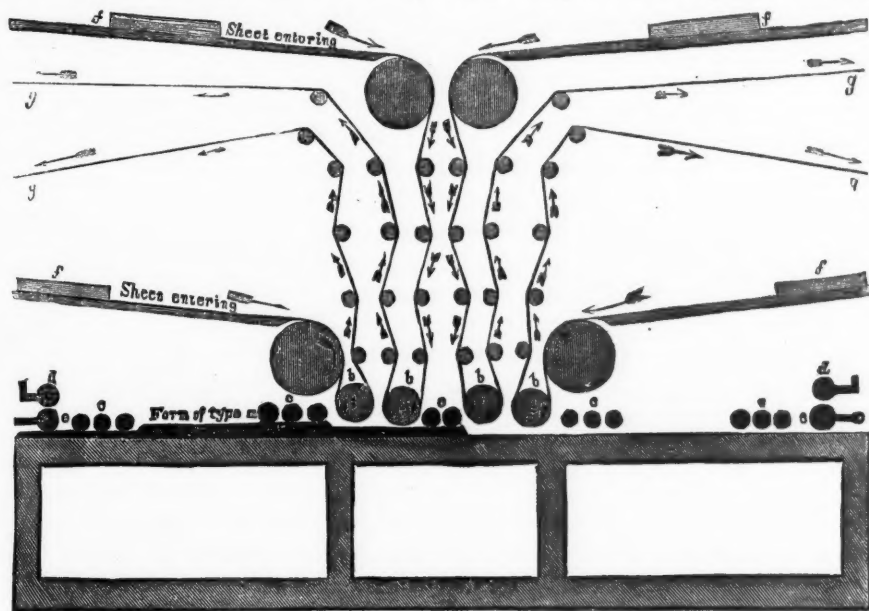
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

FORTUNATE, indeed, has it been that the demands of the art since the days of Koenig were met by able men, and in ample measure. Every increase in circulation added to the difficulties of the press in geometrical ratio, yet the active brains of mechanics have proved equal to every occasion and supplied its every want. That many

In 1812 he was engaged in the printing business, and thus familiarized with its wants prepared his mind to supply them. This accounts, in a great measure, for the deep penetration as to details, and the comprehensive grasp of the difficulties which he attempted to overcome, visible in the machines which subsequently he constructed. He was related to Edward Cowper by marriage, and entered into partnership with him in the construction of printing-presses. After making several important improvements, which stamped him as a genius of the highest rank, he



APPLEGATH'S FOUR-CYLINDER PRESS, 1827.

have striven in the wrong direction in laudable efforts toward its improvement is evident, while the energy and skill displayed shows the enthusiasm and zeal with which they worked, and failure could but prove them human.

Of all the mechanical giants whose intellects have at times been devoted to its development, none stand out so prominent among the throng as Augustus Applegath—original in conception, skillful in execution, boundless in resources, yet, withal, erratic in theory.

separated from the firm, and, while Cowper continued to build presses for bookwork, Applegath devoted his attention more particularly to fast newspaper presses, and in 1822 we find him under contract with Mr. Thraites, of the *Morning Herald*, to build two presses to produce not less than 1,200 per hour, which proving successful, a further order was given for two more to work 2,000 and 2,400 respectively, the edition having risen until in 1825 it reached 6,500 copies. In 1826 he was called by Mr. Walter, of *The Times*,

to improve upon the Koenig presses still in use in his office.

That we may do no injustice to any of whom we mention, and to show that the original inventor of the machine press kept pace with its advancement, we quote the following from the paper to show the estimate placed upon the merits of both these able men :

"In consequence of successive improvements, suggested and planned by Mr. Koenig, the inventor, our machines now print 2,000 with more ease than 1,100 in their original state, etc."—*The Times*, December 3, 1824.

The above extract closed with a tribute to the strict honor of the man, and furnishes an idea of the task which two years later Applegath was requested to assume. If upon a flat-bed double-cylinder press, constructed under the limited knowledge possessed at that date, its original inventor was able to produce 2,000 impressions per hour, the man who was expected to improve that particular machine was worthy to be regarded as a genius.

Every instant of time was precious, and every possible advantage was taken of it. As we have previously shown, the bed was made to print while moving in either direction. After that the perfecting press was tried. The next step was to reduce the size of the cylinder and shorten the throw of the bed, which was still further lessened when Applegath placed rollers at either side of the cylinder, thus obtaining the maximum of results with the minimum of motion. At this time double cylinders were built by various makers, and every known mechanical device was employed to drive the bed. That shallow stream was soon exhausted, and few sparkling gems have since been found along its dry and barren bed.

In 1827 Applegath erected in the office of *The Times* a four-cylinder, flat-bed press—the crude profile of which we present—under a contract to double the speed of the Koenig machines. Its product at first was 3,600, then rose to 4,200, and finally 5,000 was reached, superseding the former, and was used continuously until 1848, when the eight-cylinder vertical was introduced.

The motion of the bed was 88 inches each way, the cylinders being some 9 inches in diameter, and each alternate cylinder moving in opposite directions, two printing on the forward and the others on the return stroke of the bed. Each feeder was expected to be able to supply two sheets in five seconds, or 1,440 per hour, approximating 6,000 for the four.

As a writer says of that time: "The increased supply stimulated a corresponding demand until, finally, the circulation rose to 28,000 copies daily; nor need we be surprised, that a journal conducted with so much intelligence, so honest of purpose, and edited by such skill or rather genius, the advocate of the poor, injured and oppressed, the unflinching opponent of the selfish, the unjust and mean, shedding light on politics and news, and with a master hand advocating the claims of literature, science, fine arts—everything calculated to advance civilization, promote the dignity and happiness of the race—no wonder such a paper should be limited only by the power of its press capacity."

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

VI.

THE first cut of which No. 8 is a reduced copy is intended to represent figuratively the first six chapters of the Gospel of St. John.

The upright eagle is emblematic of the saint, and the numerals refer to the chapters.

The contents of the first chapter are represented by the dove perched on the eagle's head.

The two faces, one of an old the other a young man, are intended to represent Moses and Christ, (St. John's Gospel, first chapter and seventeenth verse.) The lute on the breast of the eagle with the three bells hanging to it, represent the contents of the second chapter, and are supposed by Schelhorn to refer to the marriage in Cana.



Fig. 8.

The figure 3 the same author thinks is intended to refer to the words of Nicodemus. At the base between the feet of the eagle, and surmounted by a crown and a sort of coronet is a water bucket, which represents the principal events of the fourth chapter, namely, Christ talking with the woman of Samaria, and Christ healing the son of a nobleman at Capernaum. The fish resting on the apex of the eagle's right wing represents the fifth chapter, and is intended to impress on the mind the pool of Bethesda.

Christ feeding the multitude, as described in the sixth chapter, is illustrated by the two fishes and five small loaves resting on the top of the left wing of the eagle. The cross within the circle above the fishes is emblematic of the consecrated wafer in the Lord's Supper, as celebrated by the church of Rome.

Our illustration will give a very clear idea of the manner in which the memory is assisted in recollecting the first six chapters of the Gospel of St. John in this old, rare and curious volume. Block books containing both figures and text were executed long after the introduction of typography or printing by means of movable types, but the cuts in these later works are decidedly inferior to those executed at an earlier period.

The book entitled "Die Kunst Cyromantia," consists chiefly of texts printed from engraved wood blocks. It is printed on both sides of the leaves by means of a press, and on the title appears the date 1448. This is generally considered the date of the writing of the book (which is a work on Palmistry, by a Doctor Hartlieb, written in German), and not the date of the engraving or printing. On the last page is the name in German text; translated, is "George Schapff, of Augsburg." If he was the engraver he must have been a very inferior one, as the cuts themselves plainly prove, for worse cuts have been seldom chiseled out by any printer's apprentice.

Of the block book entitled "Ars Moriendi," Heineken refers to seven different editions, one of which is printed

on both sides of the leaves by means of a press. He also mentions another edition, printed on one side of the paper only, with the date of 1473, and Jackson opines that it was executed by the same person who engraved the cuts for a German edition of the "Poor Preacher's Bible," in 1475.

"The Antichrist," a German book printed from wood blocks, Heineken refers to two editions. The one he calls the first contains thirty-nine cuts, printed by means of friction on one side of the paper only. The other contains but thirty-eight cuts, and has the "brief-maler's" or wood engraver's name in German and the date 1472.

Heineken also calls attention to a small volume of Bible subjects, containing thirty-two wood cuts. This book was in the collection of a physician by the name of Treu, living at Nuremberg. Underneath each cut is fifteen verses in German, engraved on the same block, and the leaves are printed by means of friction on one side only, and in a pale ink.

The early wood engravers not only executed books of cuts of figures, but engraved others wholly of text, several specimens of which are still preserved in the public libraries in Germany, France and Holland. Aretin says that in the Royal Library at Munich there are about forty of these books, and a hundred single leaves printed from engraved wood blocks.

There is no doubt that block books were engraved and printed several years after the invention of typography, and there is little doubt that the editions of the grammatical primer called the "Donatus" (from the name of its supposed compiler), were printed from engraved blocks before the earliest attempts of Gutenberg to print with movable types. It is also asserted that Gutenberg himself either engraved or caused to be engraved on wood a "Donatus" before his grand invention was perfected.

In the Royal Library of Paris are yet preserved the two old blocks of a "Donatus," that are noticed by Heineken in his "Idée Générale." They are both of a quarto form; one contains twenty lines while the other has only sixteen. There is also a difference in the size of the letters, which warrants the belief that they belong to different editions. These blocks were purchased in Germany by Monsieur Faucault, and after passing through the hands of three other book collectors, they came into possession of the Duke de la Vallière, at whose sale they brought two hundred and thirty livres. In the catalogue of the La Vallière library, impressions are given from the original blocks. The letters on both these blocks, though differing in size, are of the same form and proportion, and both Heineken and Fischer observe a great resemblance to the characters of Faust and Scheffer's Psalter, printed from movable type in 1457, although the letters are larger. Meerman also had an old "Donatus" block, which was obtained from the collection of M. Hubert, of Basle, which appeared to belong to the same edition as that containing the sixteen lines above referred to.

The art of wood engraving, which was previously confined to figures, with a name or occasionally a short verse underneath, had now advanced to the execution of whole pages of engraved text, but was with the invention of print-

ing with movable types to undergo a very marked change, for movable letters or types were arranged in the desired order and wedged together in an iron frame, and the impression or print, instead of being made by the slow and tedious process of friction, was now obtained by the more speedy and powerful action of the printing-press.

The art of wood engraving thereby suffered a temporary decline for a few years by the general introduction of typography, but only to revive again with renewed vigor under the facilitating and protecting influence of the press, as by its use impressions of engravings were multiplied an hundred-fold; and instead of being confined to a few towns was now disseminated throughout every part of Europe, and finally to the most remote portions of the world.

The invention and introduction of typography, used in connection with wood engraving at this period, forms a very important epoch in history; but as this matter, while being perfectly appropriate in these *notes*, would necessitate a lengthy deviation from the subject proper of wood engraving, and as histories of the invention and claims of, or for the inventors of printing by means of movable types, by the aid of the powerful influence of the printing-press have already appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER, as well as in other periodicals and books of more or less note, we will confine our remarks more particularly to the subject of wood engraving, allowing the histories of printing to supply the apparent vacancy here made, and proceed to our subject by allowing that Gutenberg is the inventor of printing by means of movable types, and that his first attempts were made at Strasburg about 1436; and with the aid of Faust's money and Scheffer's ingenuity, the art was brought to that degree of perfection it had attained at this early period at Mentz, about 1452.

The progress of wood engraving in connection with the press now made rapid inroads, to the benefit and enlightenment of the civilized world. In the first book, which appeared with date and printer's name, "The Psalter," printed by Faust and Scheffer, at Mentz, in 1457, the large ornamental initial letters engraved on wood were printed in two colors, red and blue, and were far superior to anything of the kind which the united efforts of the engraver and pressman had hitherto produced. They have been repeatedly imitated by engravers of more modern times, but seldom excelled. They were the first letters printed in two colors. Only seven copies of "The Psalter" of 1457 are known to exist, and they are printed on vellum, while no two copies are exactly alike in every particular. They are undoubtedly of the same edition, for in the infancy of the art such works would be a long time in printing, and especially in the case of "The Psalter." It being the first attempt to print initial letters in two colors, it was necessary to print each page three times: once for the red, once for the blue, and once for the text in black; and it is altogether probable that slight alterations were made during the slow and tedious process of printing. The larger of the ornamental letters in "The Psalter" of 1457 is the letter *B*, which commences the first psalm; *A*, *C*, *D*, *E* and *P*, are next in size, the others being somewhat smaller but similarly ornamented, and all

printed in two colors—some of the letters being repeated throughout the book, with the colors reversed, giving quite a different look and effect to the letters. Thus, where some are printed with the ornament in blue and letter in red, others are reversed and the ornament printed in red and letter in blue, thus making one set of engraved blocks for a letter doing double service. A second edition of "The Psalter" appeared in 1459; a third in 1490; a fourth in 1502, all of which were folio in size like the first. Heineken says the letters in the edition of 1490 are printed in red and green instead of red and blue, as in the previous editions.

In the 1459 edition the same letter is repeated on the same page with reversed colors. Although their execution shows no extraordinary skill, even at this early period the artist who produced them must have possessed considerable practice and judgment, as they were engraved with neatness, delicacy and accuracy, and he was evidently well trained in his profession. His name, however, is unknown.

(To be continued.)

A BUNCH OF HOME ANECDOTES.

THE Niagara and Agamemnon—the one the representative of the American, the other of the British navy—had successfully completed their mission. The Atlantic cable had been spliced in mid-ocean, and the ends safely landed at Valentia Bay and Heart's Content. The congratulatory message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan had been flashed across the deep, and its arrival announced, and everybody was on tip-toe of expectation. As the news spread, crowds wended their way to the corridors of the old Tremont House, at that time the headquarters for local and political gossip. The throng was a large one, but the best humor prevailed, because the event was an important one in the history of the two countries, and both had done their share to make it a success; but all were impatient to hear the "first cable dispatch." Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. John B. D—e mounted the clerk's desk, and, after quiet had been restored, spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a message from Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria to James Buchanan, President of the United States, just received from Washington; and, if you will give me your attention, I will read it." Amid shouts of "read, read," holding the telegram at arm's length, he commenced: "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, and—and—and—Well, I will try again! Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and—and—and—*What in h—l is the next word, anyhow!* Here, Charlie," addressing Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal*, who was present on the occasion, "You are a better Bible scholar than I am. Come up here, and finish this dispatch; I'll retire in your favor;" and, suiting the action to the word, disappeared among the crowd, much to his own relief, no doubt.

WHEN Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was a candidate for president of the United States, and the Hon. John Wentworth was the publisher of the *Chicago Democrat*, and a straight-laced *loco-foco*, the democracy of Cook county was reinforced by the advent of Judge W—n, from Michigan, a gentleman of pleasing address,

a good stump speaker, a clever story teller, and a hale fellow well met. He was at once impressed into service, and did yeoman's work for "our favorite standard bearer." But at that time the city was not so well supplied with public halls as it is today; in fact, had not then commenced to put on metropolitan airs, and it was the custom to hold impromptu meetings on the street corners and in front of the newspaper offices—a dry goods box or flour barrel doing service as a platform. One evening a bonfire was hastily constructed in front of the *Democrat* office, a barrel secured, and, a few minutes thereafter, the portly form of Judge W—n appeared on top. After referring to the charge of the whig press that Gen. Pierce had fallen from his horse, in Mexico, while engaging the enemy, said he, "Well, what of it? I have fallen from a horse myself, and, no doubt, many of those present have done the same. But the charge is further made that he fainted, and that the fall was the result of cowardice—a libel on our candidate which I indignantly repel. Fellow-citizens, this attack is on a par with others which have been made on the rank and file of our party. The democracy may be likened to a cocoanut, its exterior is a little rough, but beneath that rough exterior will be found good, solid and substantial meat. The principles of the democratic party, even if many of its members wear ragged coats, are as firm as the eternal hills, as solid, in fact, as the foundation upon which I stand," and bringing down his foot, to emphasize his remarks, the barrel head yielded to the pressure, placing him in rather an embarrassing predicament, much to his disgust and the amusement of his audience. It is needless to add that the meeting was hastily adjourned, though it was afterward remarked that the comparison between the eternal hills and a barrel-heading was a rather unfortunate one.

BEFORE the ten wards in Chicago were divided into eighteen, there were few politicians who wielded a larger influence in his district than Alderman F—n. As a caucus nomination in his district, by his party, was equivalent to an election, he always contrived to control the primaries, and thereby secure a continued lease of power. In these good old times, raffles were the order of the day, and as his hostelry was regarded as "Bridgeport" headquarters, there was scarcely a Saturday night during the year that a raffle for a cow, a watch or a gun was not in progress there. But no matter how many were held, or for what purpose the proceeds were to be devoted, there was one position which Alderman F—n invariably demanded, and that was "chairman of the board of managers," and the dignity with which he presided over the proceedings, and enforced decorum, was worth going to Bridgeport to see. One morning he left his order at the printing-office, in a very bad humor, and desired to know why the name of Michael McInnerny was never spelled correctly. Upon being informed that in future it would be spelled exactly as *he* desired, to commence with, he was asked if he wanted Michael spelled with an a-e or an e. "Spell it M-i-c-h-e-l." (Mistake, No. 1.) "Do you want Mac or Mc?" was the next question. "M-a-c, of course." (Mistake, No. 2.) "In or En?" "You can put an E in, this time," was the response. (Mistake,

No. 3.) "Now, do you want *one n* or *two n's*?" This inquiry was more than he had bargained for, and rising from his chair, replied: "What the devil odds does it make? *Shure I'm not particular to a letter or two!* Print it to suit yourself; only try and have the cards ready when I call for them."

WHEN the Hon. John Wentworth was mayor of Chicago, the relations existing between him and a number of the city fathers were not of the most harmonious character. Interviews were often refused, and when granted proved equally unsatisfactory to the interviewer and the interviewed. Fault finding, however, did no good, so they had to make the best of a bad bargain, and eventually came to the conclusion that what could not be cured had to be endured. Among those who did not entertain a very exalted opinion of his highness was Alderman Dennis C—n, of the Tenth Ward, and long and loud were his complaints of the brusque manner in which his official requests were generally received, of which the following is a sample: "Having business to transact for my constituents, I called at Jackson Hall to see the mayor, but was refused admittance to his *sanctum sanctorum*, which was guarded, and was told he was engaged and could see no one. But I was not to be put off, so I waited, and waited, and waited, when, who in the world should come out but 'Kentucky Joe.' So while I, a servant of the people, was denied an interview, this notorious *character* was a privileged party. And, sir, she came out like a frigate in full sail, bedecked with her furbelows and ostrich tips and diamonds and laces; in truth, *Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these*. And from the way she was bowed out you would have thought that she was the alderman instead of myself."

WHEN a president's message was evidently thought a little more of than it is today, and when the daily press vied with each other, as to which should have the first "*extra*" containing it on the street, all the available force of the establishment was impressed for the occasion, and, as an oyster supper generally rewarded the effort, there was no lack of volunteers. During the Kansas-Nebraska imbroglio, partisan rancor was at fever heat, and everybody was anxious to learn what position the president would take. Among those who assisted on the occasion referred to was a volunteer from an outside office, who had not a very exalted opinion of *compositors*, as a rule, but who found, to his chagrin, when his proof was read, that there were *two outs* in a stick and a half of matter. As might be expected the comments of the foreman were more forcible than polite, which the object of his wrath was not slow to resent. "Look here," said he "I simply came to oblige the office, and not to be insulted. How the devil can you expect a man to set a clean proof out of a *dirty case*?" "I guess the dirt lies in your own head, instead of in the case, and the best thing you can do under the circumstances, is to take a little walk," was the stinging rejoinder.

SOME old-timers will recollect a member of the Chicago Typographical Union, who, a splendid printer and an equally splendid specimen of physical humanity, had a

weakness for the stage, from which his most intimate friends endeavored in vain to wean him. Organizing a company, he selected a northwestern town as his field of labors, and a tragedy, in which he was to personate an Indian chief, in which to make his *debut*. After securing the services of some stevedores who were to represent his braves, and who were carefully instructed that a grunt of acquiescence to his appeal was all that was required, the eventful night which was to make or mar his theatrical career arrived. The house was crowded, the receipts exceeded the most sanguine expectation, and all had proceeded smoothly until the hero of the hour made his appearance. Proudly stalking in, with uplifted tomahawk and gorgeous with feathers and war paint, amid the plaudits of "the boys," who were determined to give him a good "send off," he thus addressed his dusky warriors, who, as the sequel will show, allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their discretion: "Am I not Ossowotomic, the great chief of the Pawnees?" "*Yees are—yees are.*" "Do I not carry the scalp of the white man in my belt?" "*Yees do—yees do,*" was thundered in chorus. Giving one long, lingering look of despair, first at his audience, and then at his discomfited, with a bound he disappeared from sight, and bid good-by forever to the stage. But the *faux pas* was not without its advantages, because it was the means of restoring to the typographical fraternity the services of one of its brightest ornaments.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

III.

AMONG all the proverbs with which we are familiar, none, perhaps, contains a greater encouragement to progress than this:

"NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE."

It is short, but has a world of significance, and is a potent spur to all who wish to take their part in the upward and onward march of the great army of workers of the present generation. The human soul is ever reaching out after new possessions, and the scriptural injunction to "be content with such things as we have" does not seem to exert much influence in controlling the actions of those who live in this age of progress. And it is a good thing for the community at large that the above-quoted injunction has lost its power, for had we or our forefathers been content with the conditions of life as we found them we should still be without those mighty agencies that are now looked upon as actual necessities of existence. Education, steam appliances, railroads, telegraphs, and the printing-press, without mentioning the hundreds of other aids to comfort which render life a pleasure.

History furnishes us with countless instances in which men have ventured their lives and fortunes to obtain greater things than they possessed, and succeeded in their efforts. Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci set out to cross the unknown and trackless ocean to discover a new world, and were rewarded by finding it. David Livingstone and Stanley plunged into the unexplored heart of Africa and brought to light places and peoples whose existence was previously

unknown, daily risking their lives to gain the knowledge they thirsted after, which has benefited the world as well as themselves. Franklin, Faraday, Watt, Stephenson, Morse, and others whose names are "familiar as household words," have given to the world the result of their ventures, and *we* are reaping some of the benefits which they succeeded in grasping. Gutenberg spent years of his life and the whole of his fortune to give to the world the art of printing, and though he did not reap the fruits of his labors as he ought to have done, could he revisit the world and see the millions to whom his discovery gives employment in the present day he would feel that his reward was great and that his life was not spent in vain.

Though there are few, if any, new worlds to seek out in our day, and though so many discoveries and improvements have been made in science and art that it appears almost impossible to find out any new thing, yet there are other ways by which men may raise themselves from their present position and benefit themselves and others. Many are occupying lowly positions today who have the knowledge and ability necessary to fill higher places, and yet fear to make the effort to obtain them lest they should lose that which they already possess. And some of these are forever complaining that fortune never comes their way. Others, not so gifted as they, pass them on the road of life and secure the prize which might have been theirs. And why? Simply because they stand around "waiting for something to turn up" instead of rolling up their sleeves and going to work to turn up something. It is because they expect to have what they want without risking anything for it, while the others make the venture and success crowns their efforts.

Just glance around and see how many, especially in the printing profession, were a few years ago working quietly at the case or around the press, who now are the proprietors of great establishments, giving employment to hundreds such as they once were. How did they get to the position they now occupy? They had ambition to raise themselves above their then condition, and venturing their capital (in some instances very small), backed by a determination to either succeed or fail in the attempt, advancing step by step, overcoming all obstacles, have reached the mark they set before them, and set an example that others might worthily follow. But such a venture as this should not be embarked upon heedlessly.

Another proverb, "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP," should not be forgotten. Circumstances have to be considered, and they are not always favorable to a successful outcome of the venture. But the world is wide, and, though the opportunity may not arise in the particular locality where you reside to sow the seeds of a future fortune, other places may be waiting for you to put forth your powers, and willing to grant you every condition necessary to insure success. Villages of today may become great cities a few years hence, made so by the collective efforts of a few individuals possessing energy and wisdom, even as some of the great cities of today, with their mighty commerce and teeming population were unknown a few years back. Enterprise must have room to spread itself, and if its native place is too circumscribed for its vitality, it will

seek other locations for the growth and exercise of its powers.

The world must progress; there is no standing still; and you, who would keep pace with it, must exert yourselves to the utmost, not letting fear get the mastery of you, or you will surely get left in the race. "What man has done, man can do," and more also; so rouse yourselves, and put forth all your energies, if you would raise yourselves above the level of an ordinary workman and gain an honored position in life. Every one should endeavor to do something toward leaving the world better than he finds it, and this result is only to be accomplished by an unceasing determination to do your very best for your own good and that of your fellows. A. P.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to N. W. Ayer & Son's "Newspaper Annual" there were, in the United States and Canada in 1884, 13,343 papers of different issues, as against 12,605 in 1883. The United States had 12,713, against 11,966 last year, an increase of 747. Canada had 630, compared with 639 last year, a decrease of 9. The United States had 1,197 dailies, against 1,119 last year. Canada had 77 dailies against 79 last year, and 440 weeklies against 443 last year. New York state had 140 dailies, one more than in 1883. The other middle states had 177 dailies, or 13 more than last year. The southern states had 147 dailies, an increase of 3 since 1883. The western states had 555 dailies, an increase of 44, and the territories had 70, an increase of 4 during the year. Papers were published in 66 of the 67 counties of the New England states, in every one of the 60 counties of New York state, and in every one of the 144 counties of the other middle states. In the southern states papers were published in 890 of the 1,171 counties, showing a gain over last year of 23 counties in which papers were published. In the western states papers were published in 981 of the 1,029 counties, showing an extension into 7 counties during the past year. The territories represent 246 counties, in 146 of which papers were published. Of the 2,687 counties in the United States and territories there are 2,357 in which papers were published, and 330 in which no papers were issued, while one year ago there were 416 counties in which no papers were published.

A DOMESTIC ROW.

One morning the Washington Hand Press in a Printing-Office suddenly flew its Frisket and called out in a loud voice:

"Hear ye! hear ye! But for me the *Banner* could not be issued each Week."

"Just hear that!" sneered a Case of Bourgeois over by the Window. "Where would the Paper be but for its Type?"

"And they never Printed a Paper yet without Ink," added the Roller, in a Glue-and-Molasses voice.

"Well, I don't want to Appear Egotistical," observed a Bundle of White Paper lying on the floor; "but, if you knew how hard it was for the Editor to raise the cash to buy Me, you'd imagine I was of some little Account around here."

"Gentlemen," added the Imposing Stone, in a marble voice, "I don't claim to own all the corner-lots in Town; but, if the Chases, Shooting-Stick, Mallet, Quoins, and myself were to go off on a Picnic, I'd like to see the *Banner* go to press—I would."

The Gordon Jobber, Box Stove, and several Galleys were getting ready to chip in, when the Editor entered and asked the cause of the row. The matter was explained by the Card-Cutter in a Calm and Unbiased manner, and the Editor replied:

"Each and every one of you is valued in his Respective Place, and all combined go to help issue the Leading Newspaper of this county—circulation (when a circus agent comes along) 6,000 copies. Wood received on Subscription as Heretofore."

Moral: And the Shears lay right there in Plain sight and were not even mentioned."—*Detroit Free Press*.

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VAN DERBURG, WELLS & CO.....	New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON	Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON	Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....	Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.	Baltimore, Md.

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MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,	St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA	Houston, Tex.
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E. C. PALMER & CO.....	New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS	Cincinnati, O.
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50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Radiating Sheet Supporters.

The latest and best device in the world for feeding and registering paper, envelopes (flat or folded), cards, etc., on platen printing-presses.

They are made in nine sizes and are adapted to any make or size of press.

Anyone can affix them to the platen by hand where they will remain ready to use. They hold rigidly, and do not damage the platen paper. They are adjustable to the finest degree and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.

Unsought Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1884.

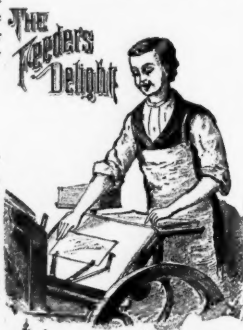
MR. E. L. MEGILL:

DEAR SIR,—On the 13th ult. I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. They are perfection. On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used.

Yours, etc.,

N. F. CARRYL,

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NEW PATENT Radiating Sheet Supporters.

Sizes ..	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	inches long.
Prices..	\$2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90	complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22	press.

When ordering, state name of Press, and size inside the chase.

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PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

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Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.

Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, \$1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.

Improved Extension Feed Guides, \$1.00 per set.

Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per set.

Radiating Sheet Supporters, \$2.50 to \$2.90 per set.

Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

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BRASS RULE A SPECIALTY FOR THE TRADE.

Our Prices shall be as low as any for a First-Class Article.

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1 Cottrell & Babcock, Cylinder, 30 x 54, 2,100	1 8-column Washington Hand-Press, 210
1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48, 1,500	1 9-column Washington Hand-Press, 215
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4 1/2 x 7 inside chase, 55	1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column, 235
1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil, 150	1 Gem Paper-Cutter, 30-inch lever, 175
1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2, 75	1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 27
1 Prouty 6 x 10 Rotary, 100	1 28-inch Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 35
1 8 x 12 Peerless (run one month), 200	1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch, 125
1 13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off, 225	1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost \$47, 35
1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12, 175	1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch, 15
1 Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase, 300	1 McFarrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys, 35
1 8 x 12 Empire, self-inked, 45	1 Horizontal Mitering Machine, 12
1 Model Press, hand-inked, 4 x 6, 7	1 Hand Stitching Machine, 25
1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7 inside chase, self-inked, 40	1 Stereotype Outfit, cost new \$150, used one month, will sell for \$125 cash.
1 10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam], 250	1 Large Job and Book office, cost new \$18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.
1 Nonpareil 9 x 12 inside chase, receding bed, 200	1 Job office, including 3 Job Presses and a Power Cutter at a bargain.
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, 135	1 1 1/2 x 20 1/2 Star Press, 225
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style, 145	1 8 x 12 National Jobber, 100
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style, 200	1 6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam, 110
1 10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style, 200	1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam, 200
1 6-column Hand Press, 150	1 12-column Army Press, 65
1 7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern], 150	1 5-column Hand Press, 140
1 6-column Army Press, 55	1 7-column Washington Hand Press, 175
1 7-column Army Press, 65	
1 5-column Hand Press, 140	
1 7-column Washington Hand Press, 175	

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought-iron Newspaper and Job Chases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

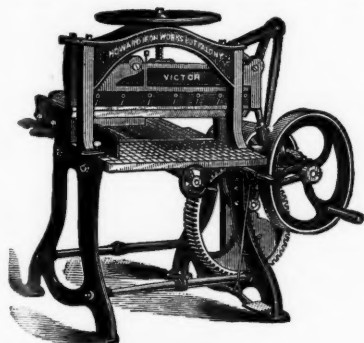
Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

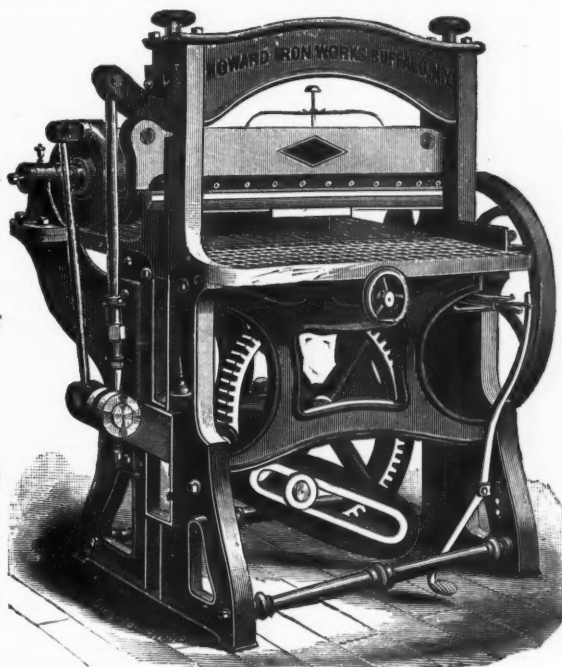
We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.



MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS,
BOOK-
BINDERS
—AND—
PAPER-
MAKERS
MACHINERY.



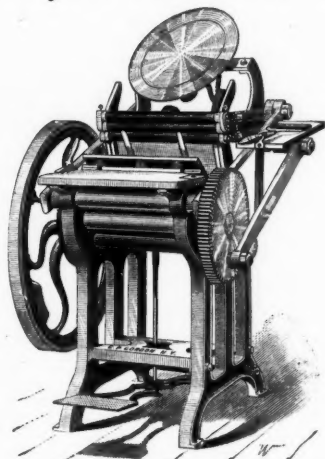
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NO BETTER
MACHINERY IN
THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

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99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

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86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

—LEADS, SLUGS,—

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LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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A *F. P. Elliott & Co.*

P *208 & 210*

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R *Chicago.*

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

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GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

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GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

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JAS. M. CONNER, Sec.

DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,
NEW YORK.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS

Furnished of our own manufacture.

PRINTING-PRESSES

Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1	32 x 46 Potter Cylinder, steam or hand.....	\$900
1	10 x 15 Gordon, old style.....	200
1	9 x 13 Peerless.....	195
1	8 x 12 Peerless.....	175
1	6½ x 10 Prouty, steam and throw-off.....	110
1	Kuggles Card Cutter.....	14
1	30-in. Minerva Cutter.....	175
3	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in.....	30
4	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in. iron frame.....	35
1	Plow Paper Cutter, wooden frame.....	20
1	7 x 11 Gordon, old style.....	135
1	14 x 20 Star.....	225
1	13 x 19 Globe.....	225
1	8 x 12 National Jobber.....	100
1	7 Col. Hand Press.....	175
1	8 Col. Hand Press.....	200
1	6 Col. Hand Press.....	150
1	7 Col. Army Press.....	65
1	8 x 12 Columbian Lever.....	45
1	8 x 12 Gordon, with steam throw-off.....	200

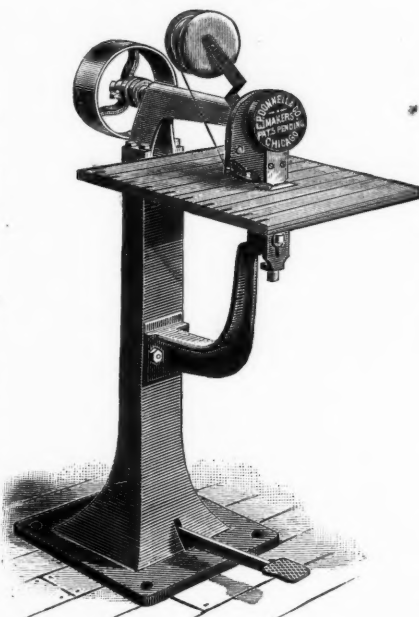
A complete Bindery for sale at a bargain.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
Sixty John Street, New York, manu-
facture fine Printing Ink of all colors,
and many of the best printers give their
goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing
Material everywhere.

PATENTS PENDING.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound

\$175.00
25

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.

The machine has but **seven single parts**, including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order**, no **CLOGGING UP** with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute**, each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly **ANY LIMIT** to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts**. This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work**. A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple can movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

CHICAGO, ILL.

"PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION

No. 191 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

A. WAGENER.

THE ONLY

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,
10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

*Combination Key—fits all sizes.
Expanded Ouoin.*



Lever Press-Bed Key.
Fits all sizes.

Closed Ouoin.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	$\frac{3}{8}$	inch in width and	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in length, per doz.....	\$3 00
No. 2—Size	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	$2\frac{1}{8}$	"	2 75
No. 3—Size	$\frac{5}{8}$	"	$2\frac{3}{4}$	"	2 50
No. 4—Size	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	"	2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,
Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,
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GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

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SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

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IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL.

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

AND

COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.


JAMES L. LEE, President.

PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,
Printers' Warehouse,
303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,
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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,
JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

 We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS,
TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.



PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

Eighth Medium,	-	7x11 inside Chase,	\$175 00
Eighth Medium,	-	8x12 " " "	200 00
Quarto Medium,	-	10x15 " " "	270 00
Half Medium,	-	13x19 " " "	375 00
Half Medium,	-	14x20 " " "	425 00

Boxing, \$5, \$6 and \$8. Steam Fixtures, \$15. Fountain, \$25.

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

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303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	\$ 4 00	\$11 00	\$ 21 00	\$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
 BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastbrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
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 MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
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 PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
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 WELLS E. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
 GERALD PIERCE & Co., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1885.

ENCOURAGING.

As an evidence of the favor with which the Inland Printer is received, we may mention the fact, that during the month of March 368 new yearly subscribers were added to our list. This is a pointer to advertisers which speaks for itself. We trust printers intending to purchase supplies will examine our columns before giving their orders.

IMPOSITION.

In the present issue, we commence the publication of a series of imposition tables, to be continued from month to month. As a medium of illustration, they will be found invaluable to the apprentice ambitious to excel, and a reliable reference to the journeyman or "make-up."

TWO EXTREMES.

THE furnishing of a printing-office, the judicious selection of material adapted to legitimate requirements of the trade, combining the useful with the beautiful, the beneficial with the indispensable, requires the possession of sound judgment, good taste, and practical experience; and it is to the lack of this judgment, or rather its exercise, that a number of our business failures may be attributed. There is so much to tempt in the specimen book of today, such a bewildering maze of new designs, etc., that ambition is apt to get the better of discretion and the superfluous secured at the expense of the necessary. Nor yet should it be a matter of surprise that mistakes of this kind occur. The beginner realizes that successful competition can only be obtained by keeping pace with the demands of the times, and that the reputation to be made depends on the efforts put forth. It is to this desire to excel, and the means to gratify it placed within his reach that we are indebted for the wonderful improvements recently made in the art preservative both in the old and new worlds. But here lies the danger of *overdoing*—on the one hand, counterbalanced by the croak of the old fogey on the other, that it is best to leave well enough alone—extremes which should be equally avoided.

In Great Britain, for example, a very gratifying progress has been made in the past five years in the character of the work turned out, and yet in many quarters there is vast room for improvement. A short time since we received the programme and advertising sheet of the Coventry (English) races, set up and printed in a manner which was a standing disgrace to the firm producing it, and which would not have been turned out in an American frontier village. Surrounded by an ancient apology for a border, which had apparently seen its best days when printing was in its infancy; containing the same heavy uninviting Roman faces and old-fashioned battered texts, which have long since been discarded by progressive printers; rules which represented a valley and hill panorama; with body-type dirty, weary and worn, composition slovenly, and presswork to correspond, bearing altogether a remarkable resemblance to a severe attack of small-pox; every advertiser in its columns had just cause of action for damages against its publisher. Yet we have no doubt this same individual, who disgraces his profession, would have resented a kind suggestion as to the propriety of replenishing his establishment with type and material which had seen the inside of a foundry during the last decade, as impertinence, begotten of extravagance. The example cited may have been an exceptional one, though further investigations in the same quarter do not warrant this conclusion. This conservatism, run to seed, can only be left to the care of an overruling Providence and the operation of Nature's laws, accompanied by the hope that his successor may have imbibed a little of the progress characteristic of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

On the other hand, while it cannot be successfully denied that the average specimens of the typographic art turned out by American type-founders and American printers are far ahead of those of all competitors, too many of them show the absence of "intelligent application

of knowledge to use." In fact, some of the more pretentious, issued as artistic designs, are only a travesty on good taste, and a direct insult to every feature of a truly artistic character. Before us lies a professional card from an establishment which prides itself in turning out artistic work, its only special feature being the employment of the grotesque mongrel-shaped specimens to which we have referred, and which should never be allowed to enter a printing-office. Some of them look as though mutual disgust had taken possession of the several characters, and that each one was trying to squirm out of the company it was in, while others seem to be laboring under a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatism. They are not only offensive to the eye, but expensive to the pocket, and for all practical purposes worthless to the office. Their use reminds us of the antics of a Feejee chief arrayed in epaulets and shirt, parading before his taterdemalions, desirous of impressing them with his importance without realizing the proper use of the toggery he exhibits. Of course ideas of beauty vary. Some specimens of the *genus homo* believe that their appearance is improved by the insertion of a ring in their nasal appendage; others by splitting their ears, the use of ochre or palm oil; others again by tattooing or the disfigurement of their features, though it is safe to affirm that such ideas would not receive an indorsement at the hands of the American people if submitted to a popular vote. And yet not more grotesque or out of keeping with good taste are many of the "designs" now issued by our type-founders, if they can be dignified with that term. Novelty without merit has no claims for popular favor. Idle curiosity may prompt us to look at a five-legged calf or a two-headed colt, but we would be very apt to leave them with the impression that such freaks are *not* an improvement on the ordinary productions of nature, and this argument can be carried to its legitimate conclusions in regard to the "fearfully and wonderfully made" designs with which the trade is now being flooded, much to its detriment.

All this straining after effect in forbidden pastures is without warrant, because there are many standard series which by a judicious embellishment, can be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever—whose ornamentation furnish a limitless field to the true artist—which have heretofore been neglected, whose use and appropriateness would be universally recognized, and whose services would *not* be confined to a job produced once in six months. Between the extremes of an ultra conservatism on the one hand, and an ultra radicalism on the other, it may be difficult to draw the line accurately at the "happy medium" where useful practicability ends and extravagance begins, but when type-founders learn by experience that burned children dread the fire, that printers are no longer carried away by the latest craze, that utility and neatness have superior attractions to useless artistic (?) extravagance—they will be more apt to cut the coat to the cloth; business will become more profitable and failures of less frequent occurrence, and then the only question will be whether the man who designed them, the founder who cast them, or the printer who invested in them displayed the least common sense.

THE SPHERE OF TRADE JOURNALISM.

THERE are comparatively few, even among our most generous readers, who are aware of the drawbacks, difficulties and labors attendant upon the publication of a representative trade journal. The domain of politics, the news of the day, the latest crime or horror, the doings or misdoings of our legislators—state or national—or kindred topics with which the public are daily regaled, may appropriately appear in the partisan sheet, but are considered out of place in the columns of a class publication. The eternal fitness of things must be observed, and no matter how limited the field or sources of information it is expected, and justly so, that every article contained therein should have a direct or indirect bearing on the special trade whose interests it professes to represent. But to accomplish this much desired end it must not be forgotten that the path of duty is the path of safety, and that it is much more desirable to make it a channel of *collective* rather than of *individual* opinion. This is emphatically an age of progress. Improvement follows improvement in rapid succession, and in order to keep pace with the increasing demands of the times, the ever unfolding developments of science or mechanism, it is essential that a channel of communication should be afforded to those who lead the vanguard of the army of progress. Discussion, investigation, deductions or experiments, based on intelligent observation and practical experience, are of priceless value in comparison to the oft reiterated opinions of an individual, no matter how able or enthusiastic. In the multiplicity of counselors there is wisdom. The broad, comprehensive democratic theory—the greatest good to the greatest number—should be the controlling, underlying idea; and while there may, and probably will be a deal of chaff mixed with the kernels of wheat, the *sieve* may safely be placed in the hands of its readers, and the results left to their decision.

Now, there is no field of industry which affords a wider scope for intelligent investigation than the typographic art and its affiliated branches. In truth, the marvelous improvements made therein within a quarter of a century amount alike to a revelation and a revolution. "Old things are passed away; all things are become new." Rip Van Winkles are at a discount, and must seek pastures new, or surrender their claims to further recognition to those upon whom the lessons of the past have not been thrown away. In the conduct then of a journal of the character to which we have referred, it is well to remember that its value and usefulness depends, in a great measure, on the merits as well as the character of its *selected* articles, and the judgment exercised in their selection. A sensible editor will also welcome appropriate contributions because he realizes that the productions of a dozen minds qualified to express an opinion on a subject upon which a diversity of opinion exists are of more value than the expression of a single mind. In the discussion of a mooted question each writer may arrive at the same conclusion by different processes of reasoning or experiment, and by so doing, and placing them within the reach of "seekers after truth," open up new avenues for more extended investigation.

Of course it is not to be anticipated that every reader will be satisfied, no matter what system is adopted. Some will demand more original, others more selected matter; some a definite expression on all subjects broached, while others deprecate any statement in opposition to their one-idea theory. A difference of opinion may be expected; yet intelligent men are not so much interested in the fact that these differences exist as to learn the causes which lead to them; whether they may be traced to the premises assumed, the arguments presented, or the conclusions reached, and to accomplish this purpose the trade journal becomes a valuable, nay, an invaluable, auxiliary.

But not only is there as much care required by an editor in judiciously selecting the views of others, as in the preparation of his own, but he is supposed to trim, remodel or eliminate all objectionable features, studiously guard against expressions savoring of favoritism calculated to benefit one firm at the expense of another, avoid identification with business rivals, or even the appearance of evil. And while this is commendable, if not essential, on the one hand, he must also remember there is such a thing as over caution, in paying too dear for the whistle; and the man who tries to please everybody, to be all things to all men, who has not the moral courage to express his convictions, and courteously maintain and defend them, will find to his chagrin that he has been following a will-o'-the-wisp, and that his cringing servility is regarded with contempt by every independent thinker. Next, there are a class of hyper-critics, who are never so happy as when picking a petty flaw; who, on looking at a "Rembrandt," would think it eminently proper to discover a fly speck, but the height of folly to expatiate on its merits; who know just enough to be a source of annoyance and illustrate the truth of the adage, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" who like to air their particular crotchets, and would feign pose as "an authority," even though in so doing they prove that "that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true;" who have evidently forgotten, if they have ever read the injunction of Hazlitt, the great English reviewer, that it is as much the duty of the true critic to point out the merits as the defects of a production; know-alls, representatives of the individual who felt satisfied that Gen. Wolseley would have no difficulty in getting over the third cataract, because he had an uncle who had four cataracts, and successfully got over them all. An apropos anecdote in this connection is told of a young fledgeling from college, home on his first vacation, who, when sitting down to dinner to a pair of ducks, remarked: "Ma, I can *demonstrate* mathematically that there are *three* ducks on the table." "Proceed, my son," responded the kindly parent. "Well," pointing, "there is *one* duck, and there are *two* ducks; now one and two make *three*, do they not?" "Very well done," said the father, who had been a careful listener. "Now I want you to demonstrate that *your* mathematics are correct. Give your mother the first duck, your father the second, and take all the *third* duck to yourself."

But enough in this strain. Let us make a practical application of our argument. Reader, we want you to

bear part of the burden; to aid us in bringing THE INLAND PRINTER up to the required standard, and in order to do so we ask your coöperation. No matter, if you have yet to make your maiden effort. The diffident suggestion is frequently more worthy of attention than the arrogant assumption. Large oaks from little acorns grow. The vegetation on the Polynesian atolls is supposed to have had its origin in a seed wafted from a passing vessel, or dropped from a bird of passage. So a simple idea, presented to the world even by the humblest agency, may become the nucleus of a system that may revolutionize the world. If you cannot develop it, somebody else may. But break the ice. He must be a poor apology, indeed, who never has anything of interest to communicate. Friends, manufacturers, employers and employes, contribute your quotas of practical suggestions and experience. Do your *duty* in the premises, and we will give you in return the model trade journal of the country, which will be an invaluable guide to the rising generation, and a source of profit and instruction to the printer who is never too old to learn.

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

VARIOUS explanations have been given from time to time of the origin of the term, and as all of them contain a certain amount of plausibility and appear equally authentic, our readers can choose for themselves which they prefer. One version is to the effect that the printer of early times was supposed by superstitious persons to produce copies from manuscript with marvelous rapidity by the aid of the "black art," whence the devil was deemed his natural assistant, and this term was, in consequence, applied to printers' apprentices. Another story, and one quite as likely to be true, is that the term originated with Aldus Manutius, who, when he commenced the printing business in Venice, had in his employ a young negro, who became known as the "little black devil," the rumor being circulated, and accepted as true, that Aldus was invoking the aid of the black art, and that the negro was the representative or embodiment of his satanic majesty. To correct this superstition, which was giving him much annoyance, Aldus publicly exhibited his charge, making at the same time this characteristic speech: "Be it known to Venice that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the *printer's devil*. All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."

The following, although not so generally accepted as those already given, is yet claimed as the correct origin of the phrase. In the year 1561 a book was published, entitled "The Anatomy of the Mass." Though it only contained one hundred and seventy-two pages, so very inaccurate were the works of printers at that date that its author, a pious monk, was obliged to add fifteen more pages to correct the blunders contained therein, and these mistakes he attributed to the special instigation of the devil to defeat the work. In so doing, he no doubt repeated the expression, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do."

But the simplest explanation, and probably the most

rational furnished, is the following: The first errand boy employed by William Caxton, the first printer in England, was the son of a gentleman of French descent named De Ville or Deville, and the word devil, as applied to printers' apprentices, in the English language, had this innocent origin. If this is correct the devil himself has very little interest in the matter, and the medium used to bring reproach on the craft is not half as "ville" as the name would imply. Be this as it may, no one class has ever done more honor to a word of such insignificance, because if they have been devils by name, they have not been devils by nature, for many of the brightest ornaments of the pulpit, the bench and the bar can point with pride to the time when they were recognized as printers' devils, and date their success in life to the training and instruction received within the walls of a printing-office. From this it will be seen that the printer's devil and the devil's devil are entirely different persons.

A PROTEST.

A RECENT telegraph dispatch informs us that Boston Typographical Union has sent the Massachusetts Prison Commissioners a protest against the project to instruct the inmates of the Concord reformatory in the art of printing. If the Massachusetts Prison Commissioners will furnish THE INLAND PRINTER one rational, justifiable reason *why* the inmates of the Concord reformatory, or any other reformatory, should be instructed in the *art of printing*, it will do for them what they have been unable to do for themselves—*immortalize their names*. The fact that some of these "gemmen" may have neglected to pay their subscription or printer's bills, and been rapped over the knuckles for such failure, is no reason why they should vent their spleen on a class of men who *do not* furnish the criminal class. The proposition develops such a moral turpitude in those from whom we have a right to expect better things, such an utter incapacity to grapple with existing evils, and lack of practical common sense, that we do not know which to pity most—the governor who appointed such commissioners, or the commissioners who advocate such a project.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

WITH the advent of spring the indications for a revival of business are of the most encouraging character. It takes a wise man, however, to foretell whether such prosperity will *ultimately* redound to the benefit or injury of the craft at large. If it should beget—as it has too often begotten in the past, under similar circumstances—unwarranted extravagance, recklessness and speculation, based on the principle "let us eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die;" and if business men are carried away with a bastard enthusiasm, with a desire to make up for "lost time," forgetful of the many bitter lessons of the past, make no discrimination in their transactions between the *butterfly* and the *ant*, between a normal and abnormal growth, between the man or firm who at all times does business on business principles, and the reckless adventurer, who proceeds on the happy-go-lucky, venture-nothing-

make-nothing programme the result is a foregone conclusion. Let us hope for the best.

THE last annual report of the London Society of Compositors shows a total membership of 6,175, and \$72,500 in the hands of its financial officers. One of the largest London employers wrote to the secretary of the society regarding the apprentice question as follows: "I can assure you apprentices are, in too many cases, an exceedingly troublesome class to deal with. Master printers may think themselves fortunate if three out of four turn out fairly well; the remainder are an unmitigated curse." To which Secretary Drummond adds in his annual report: "We are very glad to find that the employer in this case has arrived at such a conclusion, even at the eleventh hour, and the sooner a few others who profess to believe in an excessive amount of boy labor follow his example, the better for themselves and the trade at large."

LOGOTYPES.—The last issue of *Caslon's* (London) *Circular*, certainly no mean authority, in referring to the oft-repeated attempts and failures to make a success of the logotype system, says:

There are three logotypes, and three *only*, in our opinion, which might be introduced advantageously into newspaper composition; the words *and* and *the*, and the termination *ing*, which occur more frequently than any other combination of three letters in the English language, and these would require no additional boxes in the printer's case, *and* being put into the "a" box, *the* into the "t" box, and *ing* into the "i" box. The eye would easily distinguish them from the original tenants, and they would by their presence remind the compositor to use them when an opportunity occurred. A little saving of time would, no doubt, be effected by the use of these logotypes, and if any of our customers would like to have them added to their fonts, we shall be glad to supply them.

There is certainly more truth than poetry in this statement, and whether the game is worth the name, even in the examples cited, is a debatable question. The adoption of many, if not all the systems of logotypes advocated, necessitates the enlargement of the cases to such an unwieldy extent as to render their general use virtually impracticable.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PAPER.

This is the opinion of a correspondent upon ancient and modern paper. He says: "I recently had occasion to examine some books printed as long ago as 1453, and was surprised with the excellent quality of the paper with which they were printed. I had imagined that there are papers made nowadays in every way superior to those made so long ago; but, after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books, I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion."

"I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and, on looking through it is seen a water-mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results?"

"I think not. Firstly, there always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fiber to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical is to make the paper get harsh and brittle with age."—*Paper-Makers' Circular*.

ADAPTATION OF ELECTROTYPED ILLUSTRATIONS TO CYLINDERS.

One striking feature of the present day, says the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, is the persistent effort made to adapt "the art of illustration" to newspaper purposes. This art has been making rapid strides, side by side with the advance in the art of printing, ever since our Newcastle genius, Thomas Bewick, revived and perfected wood engraving; its great progress in recent years being mainly due to the invention of photography and the development of chemical processes connected therewith. The great illustrated papers—the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*—adhere to Bewick's art, and, though bound down hitherto to the use of flat-bed printing machines, the process of electrotyping has enabled them to multiply copies of their wood blocks, and thus satisfy the requirements of increasing circulations by employing several printing machines, the typography of each number being in like manner multiplied by the stereotyping process. But constant efforts have been made to supersede wood engraving by the mechanical reproduction of drawings and photographs; and though the older art holds its position, and appears likely to do so for the sake of points of excellence peculiarly its own, newer forms of the art of illustration in considerable number have emerged successfully from experiments made by means of photographic and chemical processes applied to smooth metal surfaces. Printing blocks can thus be produced more rapidly and more cheaply than those of the wood engraver, and such blocks are largely used by the smaller illustrated journals and by some newspapers. In these cases, however, publishers have also been confined to the use of the flat-bed machine or press for printing purposes, and it has been thought impossible to print illustrations which go beyond outline and embrace pictorial detail by means of the swiftly driven rotary machines on which daily newspapers are printed from the web of paper.

This problem has now been solved by a process just patented by Mr. T. P. Ritzema, of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, the illustrations given in this issue being printed by this novel invention. Electrotypes of wood cuts or other engravings can now be produced by this new process, on the rapid rotary machines, quite as successfully as on the flat-bed machines hitherto used.

For several years after the introduction of web-printing machines, illustrations in newspapers were produced by means of a matrix, as in ordinary stereotype printing, with very indifferent results, the impressions so produced lacking the clearness and distinctness of the engraving from which the impression is directly taken. For about three years a process has been in operation on this journal which is a great improvement on the old system. By this process a recess is made in the stereotyped plate, the electrotype being afterward curved and soldered on to the plate, and the illustration printed direct from the electrotype. A well known firm has patented machinery, costing about £200, for preparing the recess in the plates, but in the process alluded to we dispense with the machinery, the recess or bed being formed in the following manner: When the illustration is supplied by the engraver it is type high, the metal engraving, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, being mounted on wood. The engraving is separated from the wood, and the latter is inserted in the "form," in its required position, surrounded by type. A mold is taken from the "form" in the ordinary way, care being taken to beat the papier mâché well on to the wooden block from which the engraving has been separated, and which is, consequently, lower than type high. By this means a bed is formed for the reception of the electrotype, which has been previously bent, and must now be carefully soldered on to the plate. The "first and true inventor" of this process has not thought it advisable to patent his invention.

In the process just patented by Mr. Ritzema the bed made in the invention previously described is dispensed with, and the time occupied in soldering the electrotype on to the stereotyped plate is also saved. A perfectly true surface—indispensable in good printing—is provided for the engraving. *No time is lost in casting the plates or in starting the machines.* This is of the utmost importance on daily newspapers, and will insure the general adoption of the new process. The electrotypes, after being used, can be detached and preserved for future use.

This will enable newspapers in different parts of the country to exchange electrotypes, and thus produce high-class illustrations for a very small outlay.—*From the North-Eastern Daily Gazette.*

THE PAPER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The value of the importations of paper and pasteboard into British India may be approximated at forty lacs of rupees, and as a lac of rupees is for our purposes valued at \$50,000, it will be seen that the Hindostanees consume \$2,000,000 worth of imported paper. It is only a question of time, and that too in the very near future, when this trade will cease. Paper-making on an extensive scale has been inaugurated in that country. There are two mills in the neighborhood of Calcutta, one in Lucknow, one in Gwalior and one in Bombay, all worked by machinery and natives, except the overseers, who are Europeans. Much of the requirements of the government is obtained of local manufacturers, and last August the *Englishman*, a local morning daily of four large pages, was printed on paper made at Barrackpore on the banks of the Ganges. The paper was equal to the imported, if not superior, and the cost considerably lower. The raw material and Bengalee labor at \$3 per mensem are considerable items, in questions of economy, when competing with the foreign manufacturers.

In a recent report, J. E. O'Connor, of the department of commerce, thus criticises this subject: "It is a curious thing that the Indian paper mills should confine themselves to making paper of the coarsest kinds, using old gunny bags for their material, and seeking everywhere for fibrous materials fit for their purpose, while the country sends rags and other materials fit for good paper to England and the United States. Last year the value of the exports of this stuff was Rs. 3,54,014. A considerable quantity of paper could be made out of 97,208 cwt. of rags and other paper-making materials, sufficient, at least, to make a very good beginning for a useful industry, the development of which in this country is so much desired. The quantity exported, is no doubt, only a small fraction of that which is available in the country."

Like the census collectors of the Punjab, the idiosyncrasies of some politicians of the United States have just contributed to this desirable aim of the Indian secretary for finance and commerce. In consequence of the ravages of cholera in Europe last year, an edict has gone forth in the United States that all rags from India must undergo disinfection. The treasury department has long slumbered on this question, and it was only when the German Dr. Koch, and others unknown to international fame, came to the surface that action was taken at Washington. It may be interesting to the gentlemen concerned to know that cholera is never absent from India, and never will it disappear. The number of deaths in Calcutta alone from this source during nineteen years is subjoined:

Year.	Number deaths.	Year.	Number deaths.	Year.	Number deaths.
1865.....	5,078	1871.....	796	1877.....	1,418
1866.....	6,826	1872.....	1,102	1878.....	1,338
1867.....	2,270	1873.....	1,105	1879.....	1,186
1868.....	4,186	1874.....	1,245	1880.....	805
1869.....	3,582	1875.....	1,674	1881.....	1,693
1870.....	1,558	1876.....	1,851	1882.....	2,240

During 1883, the deaths from cholera were 2,037, and yet it is a well known fact that cholera has not been spread through the exportation of rags from Calcutta, or even from Bombay or Madras. We must look somewhere else for a solution of this problem, and the sooner the authorities at Washington remove the prohibition, the sooner they will show some intelligence. Latterly, they have made a mistake, which, though it is on the safe side, is nevertheless at variance with twenty-one years' practical experience.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

THE following is used for the transferring of engravings on wood: Take a saturated alcoholic solution of potash, pour the solution on the engraving, and immediately remove all the superfluous liquid by means of blotting paper. Lay the engraving, while damp, upon the wood, or other material, to which it is to be transferred, and place it in a press (a copper plate press is the best). The transfer will be obtained immediately. The engraving must be immersed in clear, cold water after removal from the potash bath, and before putting it into the press.

A NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE.

The following receipt has been sent to THE INLAND PRINTER by Mr. Hageman, of Hartford, Conn., who informs us that it has had a large sale at \$2.00 per copy. It is the result of considerable time and experimenting on his part, and we doubt not that our readers, especially those in remote parts, will appreciate it. It is certainly worth a trial:

FLEXIBLE PADDING COMPOUND.—By *weight* use one part sugar, one part linseed oil, four parts glycerine, eight parts glue, a little aniline dye to give color. Cover the glue and gelatine with water and soak for one-half hour to soften. Pour off *all* the water and dissolve by heating in a pail or basin placed in *another* kettle containing boiling water (a common glue kettle). After melted put in the sugar and glycerine, remembering to stir well; add the dye and then stir in the oil thoroughly. Green and carmine are good colors, and when both are used a handsome purple will be the result.

HOW TO APPLY.—Place a common card, blank, straw or tag board at the bottom of every 100 sheets (if you desire 100 in a pad) and then jog the sheets carefully to the right hand side and top. (This gives a chance to tear off the sheets from the lower left hand corner when the pad is dry and completed.) Place a weight of four or five lbs. on top of the pile to hold the sheets even. Apply *very hot* with a paint brush which has been allowed to heat in the mixture. Paint slowly and evenly over *only* the top and right hand side. Allow the work to dry for an hour and then separate the pads by running a thin table knife *below* each pad. Should the mixture by continued heating become too thick, thin it by adding *very small* quantities of water. Too much water will impair the elastic qualities of the composition.

In this connection we desire to say that the kindly sentiments which have prompted Mr. Hageman to send his receipt for publication are the very ones we want to infuse into all our readers, namely: The benefit of our craft as a whole. There are undoubtedly locked up in the knowledge-box of many of our readers wrinkles of this character, the divulgence of which would do no harm and might possibly confer incalculable benefit to some of the fraternity. While sincerely thanking Mr. Hageman for his good example we would say to our friends "go thou and do likewise." We would mention parenthetically that Golding & Co., of Boston, make a tableting press, an excellent device for holding the sheets while in the process of gluing.

PAPER MEN-OF-WAR.

A correspondent gives us the following interesting item: Already there are actually in existence paper men-of-war of enormous tonnage. A few years ago I was on board the British man-of-war, the Raleigh, which was cruising in East Indian waters. Pointing to the substantial-looking wooden walls of the vessel, a midshipman asked me one day if I knew what those were made of. I answered that probably they were made of teak or oak, and was considerably surprised when he laughed and told me I was all at sea in more senses than one. "The hull of the Raleigh," he said, "is really paper, hydraulically pressed. Paper walls in place of the famous wooden walls of England, that the poets sing about, were adopted by the Admiralty a few years ago as an experiment on a few men-of-war. This is one of them that you are now sailing in through the Indian ocean."

The paper hull idea as applied to men-of-war is a good one, at least in theory. In the old wooden and iron ships the men were more exposed to danger from splinters than direct missiles. Now, paper hulls would at least do away with splintering. A shot might hit a vessel and pass right through its side, but the hole would be a clean one, and there would be no splinters until the missile encountered some of the internal machinery and compartments. I do not know whether the English government has built many of these singular paper boats, but it had one of them, at least, in the shape of the Raleigh.—*American Queen*.

BOSTON postoffice authorities have had in operation, experimentally, a machine for canceling and postmarking letters. In a recent trial letters were put through the machine at the rate of 150 per minute.

GERARD LEEU, THE PRINTER, 1477.

Of this character, Conway speaks as follows in his "Wood Cutters of the Netherlands": He was, in many respects, the most important. Not only does he use more wood cuts and employ more wood cutters than any other, but he himself is the most typical printer of all his contemporaries, presenting visibly in the productions of his press the various signs of progress or decay which marked the art of the printer or the wood cutter. He seems to stand out as a real man from the ghostly assemblage of his contemporaries who are to us names and little more. But Leeu is a reality. He is a man with whom we can to some extent sympathize, because he makes himself visible to us, working in a quite understandable fashion, learning first from one brother printer, then from another, borrowing cuts from one man, lending them to another, selling off his old types to a successful office, moving about, like many of his contemporaries, to find the best scene of operation, evidently preserving relations with more than one foreign printer—visibly an energetic, hard working man above most, a passionate man withal, as we may chance to find out—a man, at any rate, worth turning our glasses on in this distant assembly.

EARLY PUNCTUATION.

Caxton, the first English printer, had three points, the comma, the colon and the period, but, says Mr. Blades, an excellent authority in relation to Caxton and everything concerning him, it is doubtful if he had any idea of the principles of punctuation. The earliest known manuscripts are without any points, nor is there any division between the words. The confusion resulting led to the separating of words by a single dot. Then a space between the words superseded the dot, which was made to perform another service, namely: To show the division of a sentence. The Greek grammarians were the first to recognize the limbs of a sentence. A clause they called a comma, a member of a sentence a colon, and a complete sentence a period. Little attention, however, was paid to these divisions for a long time. Aelius Donatus, who flourished in the fifth century and wrote a grammar which served all Europe until after the invention of printing, was the first to distinguish these divisions by placing a dot at the bottom of the line, where our full-point now is, to designate the comma; in the middle of the line, where our hyphen is, for the colon; and at the top of the line, where our apostrophe is, for the full-point.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, the oblique (*virgule*) for a comma and double dot for a colon came into use by careful writers; but little attention was given by others to punctuation. Often the dot was placed at the top as a colon, and no other point used. The first printers were not learned as grammarians; and even Aldus Manutius and Henry Stephens were unequal to the task of systematic punctuation, as their books show. Caxton was utterly ignorant of any system of punctuation, and so were his workmen.

Some of Caxton's books are entirely without points. In others, one of the three points is used to the exclusion of the others. Of the comma he used two sorts, a short and a long, but with no variation in meaning. The semicolon had no existence for him, though something like it appeared once, and only, in his great heading type. He used the hyphen constantly, and, where the line was close spaced, made the colon, which was much thinner, do duty for it. The paragraph mark (¶) as showing the commencement of a new sentence, took the place of a period, the colored initial serving the purpose.

It was not until well into the sixteenth century that printers began definitely adopting an acknowledged system of graduated points.

A NEW aspirant to the honor of discovering the art of printing has been unearthed. In Italy will shortly be published a collection of interesting documents, recently discovered, which relate to the life of Panfilo Custaldi, for whom the honor of the invention of printing has been claimed by patriotic Italians. It is not stated that these documents give any support to this claim, but it appears that Custaldi, who was a physician in Capo d'Istria, was already practising the art of printing with movable types as early as 1461, in partnership with two other residents in the same town.

"STANDARD MEASUREMENT."

THE articles which have recently appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER under the above title have awakened a new interest in a subject near to the heart of every practical, progressive printer, who realizes the truth of the old maxims, that "Time is money," and that "Whatever saves time, lengthens life."

We desire to call particular attention to what has already been accomplished in this line by wide-awake, energetic type-founders, who know what printers need, and endeavor to promptly provide for their wants. The present situation is admirably stated in the following article from the last *Printers' Specimen Sheet*, published at Baltimore, Md., by John G. Mengel & Co., type-founders.

"THE SYSTEM OF JUSTIFIABLE TYPE-BODIES."

It is to the Interest of every Practical Printer to buy his Type cast on the System of Bodies that are Justifiable to Pica.

Ever since the introduction of the "American System of Interchangeable Type-Bodies," inaugurated by the enterprising firm of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill., over ten years ago, printers have come to understand and appreciate this beautiful system more and more, until at this time there has been such a demand upon the old foundries that all the leading ones have found it necessary to work toward the ultimate adoption of the same as fast as it is possible to do so. There are now eight foundries casting all their type on this system throughout, and all the foundries in the country are casting their larger type, borders, ornaments, etc., on this system.

The system, in brief, is, that beginning with a unit called "American," the twelfth of a pica in thickness, it advances by this unit until pica is reached, when the unit of advance becomes a sixth of a pica, because of the bodies being twice the thickness of those between nonpareil and pica. The nonpareil, brevier and pica are unchanged, and match those bodies as cast in the Johnson Type-Foundry; but the so-called bastard bodies—minion, bourgeois, and small pica—are now made as useful as any others, because they are parts of a common-sense system. The bourgeois is the 9-point body, or three-line excelsior of the Johnson Type-Foundry; the great primer becomes three-line nonpareil; the two-line great primer, three-line pica, or 36-point. Each body has the number of its "points" cast in the side—nonpareil 6, minion 7, brevier, 8, etc.—and

the bodies will work together in the same manner as their numbers will arithmetically: 8 and 6 added equal 14, or English; 14 and 8 added equal 22, or two-line small pica.

The beauty of the system is apparent to any printer who will give it a few moments' thought, because he can see how certain he is to find a body which will justify with two others, and how easily he can find a lead or rule to justify a line of small caps of one body with a cap letter of a larger body. All of our leads, rules, etc., are made up to the same system throughout, and a job that with the old bastard bodies would be almost impossible, is now rendered comparatively easy to execute. Printers who have

not already availed themselves of this system will find that it will pay them to become acquainted with and understand the simplicity of the same, and they will use no type but such as are cast on this system."

As the beauty of this scheme becomes apparent on the most casual investigation, the question naturally arises, "Why was not this adopted before?" The expense and difficulty attending a change so radical, have for many years deterred type-founders from carrying the same into effect, who otherwise would gladly have been pioneers in this reform. The Chicago fire, which seemed at first a heavy calamity to Marder, Luse & Co., has really proved to them a blessing in disguise. By reason of the destruction of their molds and matrices in the fire of '71, a new start was rendered necessary, thus enabling them to make this important change with less trouble and expense than it would incur upon other

founders, and also decreasing the liability of mixing the old with the new bodies.

It is hardly possible in this day of new designs for fancy and display letter, for any one firm to meet the requirements of the live job printer from type, ornaments, etc., of their own manufacture. But this need not hinder anyone from adopting and easily carrying into effect the "American system of Interchangeable Type-Bodies," while at the same time giving room to the latest novelties in the Art Preservative. By using a little care in the selection of sizes, a printer who has selected his outfit in accordance with the admirable system invented by Marder, Luse & Co., can now add such fancy faces from other foundries as he may desire, and still preserve the harmony unbroken.

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3 1/2 Ruby	24 Double Pica	
4 Excelsior	28 Double English	60 Five-Line Pica
4 1/2 Diamond	32 Dbl. Columbian	
5 Pearl	36 Dbl. Grt. Primer	72 Six-Line Pica
5 1/2 Agate		
6 Nonpareil		
7 Minion		
8 Brevier		
9 Bourgeois		
10 Long Primer		
11 Small Pica		
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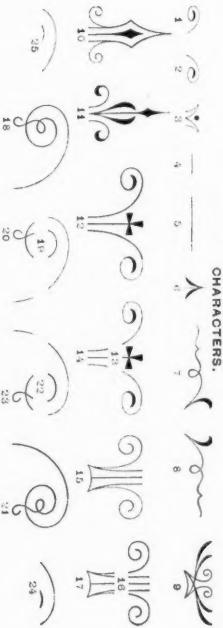
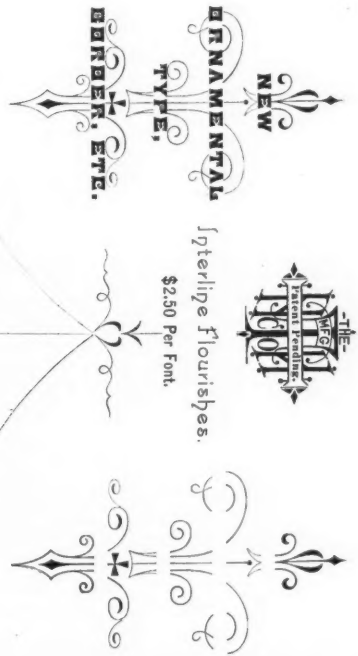
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM C. POTTER, JR.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, March 20, 1885.

During the thirty years I have been making and selling printing-presses I have scrupulously avoided advertising my competitors by any reference to them whatever, but I feel compelled to say that if, in your description in the March number of a certain down-east press works, there is no more truth in the description of the works and the presses built in them, and of their unexampled prosperity, than there is in their reference to me, the whole must be a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

C. POTTER, JR.

Of C. Potter, Jr. & Co.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor:

MANHATTAN, Kas., March 23, 1885.

All authorities which I have consulted say that the character lb stands for either *pound* or *pounds*. If it were used altogether without the s, which is often attached, much time would be saved to the compositor. But the suggestion which I wish to offer is, that type-founders cast the period, which marks the abbreviation, on the same body with the other letters. This would certainly be a convenience.

In the March number of the INLAND PRINTER, you speak of our *Astonisher and Paralyzer*. Let me send you a few more similar names. Kansas sees the world, and goes several better in the matter of names for newspapers: *Astonisher and Paralyzer*, *Eye-Opener*, *Bundle of Sticks*, *Kansas Lyre*, *Prairie-Dog*, *Cow-Boy*, *Grit*, *Lance*, *Eye*, *Telescope*, *Reveille*, *Chronoscope* and *Cyclone* are a few samples of our versatile and exuberant fancy.—*Iola Register*.

Better, or rather worse yet, a paper has just been started at Colby, Thomas county, which is known to fame as the *Thomas Cat*.

Respectfully, GEO. F. THOMPSON.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

FROM TENNESSEE.

To the Editor:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22, 1885.

The new Republican paper, the *Journal*, made its appearance a few days ago, and is a creditable looking sheet, although considerable "pulling" is necessary to make a good string. Eight regulars are employed.

The papers in Knoxville all use stereotype plates. The *Chronicle* Company has added an electric light plant, but it has not yet got in running order.

D. L. Million was elected corresponding secretary at the last meeting of the Knoxville Union, vice H. C. Collins, who resigned. Mr. Collins has been an active and useful officer of the union for a good share of its existence, and we propose to get him behind a desk again before long.

Among the arrivals are G. S. McAfee, from New Mexico; Whitehead, from Missouri; B. H. Button, from Sacramento; Lancaster Lacy, Wilson, Salmon, Barnett and others from Atlanta, Savannah, etc.

The *Chronicle* Company is publishing a special edition of 15,000 copies to go to the big show at New Orleans. Work has been pretty good in Knoxville, but tourists are coming in pretty rapidly. The piece rate is 30 cents; weekly scale, \$14.

SLUG 8.

FROM NORTHERN INDIANA.

To the Editor:

KENDALLVILLE, March 23, 1885.

Trade in this part of the state cannot be said to be extremely dull, but, on the contrary, is surprisingly good, considering the general depression in almost every business. Reports from seven different cities and towns, South Bend, Elkhart, Goshen, La Porte, Ligonier, Angola and Kendallville, are indicative of a busy season. Prices on all classes of work have undergone a close-shaving process, so that job printers find considerable trouble in figuring out their profits at the

end of the month. Many small establishments, whose proprietors are not over scrupulous about cutting prices for the sake of work, regardless of profit, have been the chief promoters in this "reform movement." We are in hopes, however, that they will soon see the error of their way when the bread and butter bill confronts them, and return to a legitimate business.

We know of but one change that has occurred in the newspaper offices recently in this part of the state. The firm of Graves & Barron, publishers of the *Kendallville Times*, was dissolved, Graves retiring. Barron continues the publication, but changes its name to the *Commercial Advertiser*, and announces that it is for gratuitous distribution. Mr. Barron was, before removing to his present location, employed on the *Toledo Blade*, and is considered a practical printer.

Haak J. Long, former proprietor of the *Standard*, at Kendallville, is at present employed in a joboffice in Grand Rapids, where he says he is doing well.

The rumor that Hon. J. B. Stoll, of the *South Bend Times*, had been appointed government printer resulted in many warm congratulations from his brother publishers. It is said, should the rumor prove true, that several of his old employes in Elkhart and Ligonier will be remembered with good positions at his disposal. We believe Mr. Stoll would be as competent a man as his predecessor.

The office of the *Bristol Banner* was recently destroyed by fire.

X.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, March 2, 1885.

The bottom has been knocked out of the printing business in this city. It is now worse than it has been for years.

Three of the joboffices have, within the last few weeks, supplied themselves with new Potter presses. The offices are, the *Monetary Times*, a two-revolution two-roller; Copp, Clark & Co. and Moore & Co., Equity Chambers, each a four-roller two-revolution press.

Toronto Pressmen's Union are in favor of an international pressmen's union, if it could be run without much expense, as the subjects which generally take up the time of our I. T. U. do not concern or interest pressmen.

The *Police Record*, a spicy little sheet, was started a few weeks ago, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice is about to suppress it. Apted Bros., a couple of energetic young men, have started a new office. Fine printing is their specialty. One of the oldest printers of the city, and until recently a member of our union, died on the 14th February, aged 75 years. He had been a member of Toronto Union for about 50 years.

A circular which emanated from Ottawa Union was read at the last meeting of the Toronto Union, setting forth the advantages of a national union for Canada, instead of being a part of the present International. The promoters of the circular are under the impression that in Canada, where there are but a few unions in the larger cities, they would spring up in every town in the different provinces, and thus strengthen unionism. Of course, there would require to be a reciprocity of cards between the two unions. The election of officers of Toronto Union No. 91 will take place at the April meeting. There are quite a number of candidates in the field for the principal offices, and an active canvass is now going on. There are also several candidates out for delegate to the I. T. U. to New York, the principal ones being Mr. Jas. Reed and Mr. J. C. McMillan.

91.

A WORD TO TYPE-FOUNDERS.

To the Editor:

FREDONIA, Kan., March 15, 1885.

Has it not occurred to you that the type-founders of America, with all their egotism concerning enterprise, progression, and what not, are, after all, a very slow-going, conservative lot of money getters? "Faces" of type there are till one "can't rest," but bodies! Well, there is probably as little chance for rest there. Why, in the little country office in which I bear the empty title of foreman, there are four sizes of great primer, two of small pica, two of long primer, two of brevier, and two of nonpareil. "From different foundries," says some type-founder. Yes, and no, I answer. In brevier body-type, all from one foundry (name, no matter), the em quads are too small, mak-

ing it almost impossible to lift a moderate handful. In nonpareil, from the same foundry, bought at different times, but carefully ordered from same numbers, and by the additional precaution of sending sample letters, there are two thicknesses of periods and commas, and a variation in the body that makes a beautiful mess when a table is set, using the old figures and the new letters. And in metal furniture we have another annoyance. Having fifty pounds, and needing more, we ordered another font from the same foundry from which the first was obtained. Of course they matched! No, they varied as much as a six-to-pica lead on fifty ems. As to height to paper, founders, as a rule, seem to have not the slightest perception of what it means, but vary all the way from a sheet of tissue to a sheet of bristol board in the underlays required. I am not speaking now of the difference between types of different makers, but of variations in different fonts from one foundry. In the office I mention we have a series of old style italics, all new. The pica is so high that it must be "cut out" in almost any form, while the brevier is so low that it must always be underlaid. And when will some enterprising founder mitigate that old nuisance, the lower case "f"? Set "Sheriff's sale," for instance. Is it not bad enough that the apostrophe throws the s so far from the rest of the word, without having to make it still worse by putting in a thin space to keep the point and the top of the f from inaugurating a war of extermination on each other? Go to almost any italic case and set the word "Why" without a thin space between the first two letters, and see how nicely they "join heads." O, yes, these are "little things," but a printery is chiefly composed of little things, and the trifles are what make or mar perfection, and please or pester the printer. Good type-founders, halt in your mad pursuit for "new faces" in imitation of the old; quit scaring us with "bold conceptions;" cease distorting the alphabet so that a printer has to learn a new set of a, b, c's every time a specimen sheet is received. Don't make so many faces, but make better a few of the thousands already existing. Probably it would be too much to ask that founders adopt a uniform body, or even a uniform height, for type. This is like the movement to have the railroads adopt some new car coupling in place of the old man-killer, the link and pin. It would cost too much. And so the brakemen continue to take sudden trips to the blue beyond, and the army of printers cut and scissor card board in justifying, and cut, scissor and paste in making ready, and the cerulean-tinted maledictions that daily drop from their numerous lips are all put on the debit side of the enterprising founders in the counting-house "over there."

WM. D. C.

THE DIGNITY OF THE PRINTER: THE TWO FOLD CHARACTER OF HIS CALLING.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, April 2, 1885.

"But whoever were the Inventors of this Art, or (as some authors will have it) Science, nay, Science of Sciences (say they), certain it is, that in all its Branches, it can be deemed little less than a Science. * * * For my part, I weighed it well in my thoughts, and I find—that a Typographer ought to be a man of Science. By a Typographer I do not mean a Printer. I mean such a one, who, by his own Judgment, from solid reasoning with himself, can either perform, or direct others to perform, from the beginning to the end, all the Handy Works, and all the Physical Operations relating to Typographie.—Joseph Moxon, 1683.

At this day the commonly accepted estimate of the printer's calling is manifestly a very low one. To some extent this unjust judgment obtains among printers themselves. Without giving any reason why the craft should fail in appreciation of the merits of their chosen occupation, it is nevertheless clear to the thinking and intelligent man that our art is by non-printers classed among the very lowest of the trades, and its followers numbered with the uneducated and unskilled workers of society.

The analysis by old Joseph Moxon, given above, presents a striking contrast between the right and the wrong view of the subject. Calling to our aid THE INLAND PRINTER, which has shown a degree of earnestness, deserving the thanks of every one interested, in its endeavors to raise the standard and the character of our honorable calling, this paper has for its object the presentation of a view of the true worth, the honor, the dignity of the printer's calling.

Little is hazarded in saying that the learned professions, so called, are entitled to no more credit for the benefits they offer to society than

that which is claimed for the science of typography. They cannot present a dual quality; they do not possess the double principle which is the foundation of our profession. The printer is a man of science. Often is he called upon to arrange facts; from these facts to deduce knowledge; and from his store of knowledge apply his acts for the benefit of others. The knowledge which he possesses has no commercial value, that is to say, it is above value, if measured by the ordinary rules of commerce. He cannot exchange it, or barter it away for an equivalent.

In numberless cases he has to furnish brains for his customers. A man comes to the printer with some work to be executed. He has not the remotest idea of what he wants, nor how it should be arranged or treated to produce the effect desired. He relies solely on the knowledge of the printer to aid him in his enterprise; he leans upon him, and trusts to his aid to lift him from the mire of ignorance, and put him on the paved road which leads to successful ventures. This is by no means an uncommon experience with every printer. He takes it as a part of his every-day life—this application of knowledge possessed for the benefit of his fellow man.

A man possessing these qualifications is, consequently, enabled to apply the principles of his complete knowledge in facilitating the performance of certain acts. In other words, having this true knowledge he is fitted to be a true artist—a good printer. It is in this regard—in his ability to perform—that his acts and his works assume a commercial value. The medical man holds to a fiction that his advice or his attendance are not to be measured by mercenary standard. The fee he receives from the patient he designates as *honorarium*—not an equivalent for services performed. Not so with the printer. While, as stated above, his scientific knowledge cannot be gauged by ordinary methods, yet the product of his art ought to command the highest returns; should be rated at their prime value, and be worth to his patron or employer all that is demanded for it.

The fact remains, however, and should be seriously considered, that many of the craft deserve great blame for the poor estimation in which their art is commonly held. Their little knowledge, inferior capacity, and the miserable truckling in ways of dishonest competition to which they stoop, added to a want of understanding and failure to maintain their dignity and the true worth of their calling—all aid in the formation of the unjust appreciation of the Art of Arts which so widely prevails.

It is pleasant to think that notwithstanding this ground of complaint exists, there remain so many in the ranks of the craft, employers and employed, who do not forget the maintenance of the honor of their calling. Honestly fighting their way and conducting their business by proper methods; or, in the case of the journeyman, laboring for wages by which to live—each has for incentive to honor themselves and the handicraft which is sprung from true scientific knowledge. Possessing that

"Good sense which only is the gift of heaven,
And though no science, fairly worth the seven,"

they put to shame the slanderer and do well to themselves and their neighbor.

It is worth the effort on the part of every one to use every influence at his command to crowd out the undeserving, while facilitating the cultivation of that respect which is the right of all who take on them the name and calling of a printer. THE INLAND PRINTER has taken a leading place in helping forward this work. Its profound knowledge, presented by faultless and artistic methods, gives to all a pattern to follow, by which to maintain dignity and exhibit true work. T. D. P.

HOW TO ABSORB THE OVER-SUPPLY.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1885.

I observe in the last issue of your excellent publication a letter from a Milwaukee correspondent, intended, no doubt, as its introductory sentences indicate, to throw cold water on my suggestion to absorb the idle labor of America by shortening the length of a day's work by two hours. "W. H. D.," the writer referred to, is evidently one of the sort of men who seem the necessary appendages to every movement for the advancement of the interests of the workmen. "You cannot do it!" "You are sure to fail!" "This is not the time to take so bold a step!" are the inevitable accompaniments of every agitation for our welfare.

No point was ever gained, no victory was ever won by the champions of labor, that was not accomplished amid a chorus of discouraging ejaculations from those who lacked the courage to take off their coats and help their more enterprising brothers.

"W. H. D." is evidently a weak brother. He is either full of bile, seeing everything through a dark glass, or he is singularly deficient in grit and courage. He apparently has no faith whatever in the ability of workmen to stand by one another, for the purpose of bettering their condition by harmonious action. In fact, he says so: "It is impossible to get men, even bound to one another by solemn obligation, to act in harmony for the purpose of accomplishing beneficial results." And this in the face of the many victories won by labor in the past. This in the face of a progressive organization which exacts a recognition from the highest authorities, which not many years ago was never dreamed of. Evidently "W. H. D." has been asleep, and wants some one to arouse him to a realization of the fact that while the world has moved, labor and its champions have not stood still.

I have said that the introductory sentences of my critic's effusion were to the effect that my suggestions were unwise and impracticable. And only the introduction, for after that he piles up one good argument after another, to show the grand results which a universal determination to make eight hours a day's work would bring with it. It would, he concedes, do all I claimed. The large contingent of unemployed labor would be pressed into service, and thus, instead of being used as a club with which to beat their ambitious brother workmen into submission, would be equally earnest in aiding the latter in the effort to secure fair compensation. If I have not stated the desirability, the urgent necessity of the eight hour reform sufficiently clear, surely my timid brother has supplemented my deficiencies. He shows as clearly as one can desire that a successful movement to make eight hours the standard for a day's work, will strengthen labor by absorbing the overflow which now menaces the success of every movement for the advancement of our interests. He also points out that the same result, the absorption of those who now from necessity may be compelled to work at any price, will deprive the employers of labor of the use of this most effectual weapon in the conflict. So, on the whole, I consider "W. H. D.'s" communication as rather an emphatic second of my assertion that the adoption of the eight hour system would for quite a while settle the question of living wages in our favor.

My friend's remarks as to the unwisdom of asking ten hours' pay for eight hours' work hardly requires an answer. These matters regulate themselves. With the whole army of workers enrolled in active service, there is no reserve for the employers to make shift with in case of disagreement, and hence we can always expect compliance with reasonable demands. If it is best to start on the new era with reduced wages—that is, with the wages now paid per hour—well and good. We have a year in which to prepare, and we must husband our resources and enter on the campaign, the success of which promises results so grand, with ammunition enough to carry on the good fight for a little while at least.

One thing is certain beyond dispute: At present all the advantages of labor-saving machinery accrue to capital, while the reverse goes to labor's share. The less demand for labor, the less is the reward of toil, and if we do not act soon, the matter may pass altogether beyond our control. Let us resolve to act, brothers, while yet there is light ahead, for surely the dark shadows are getting about us on every hand.

AUGUST DONATH.

MR. FRANK VISETTELY, who represented the *Illustrated London News* in the rebellion for some time, both in the North and South, and who is well remembered, was reported to have been among those killed in the Soudan, has suddenly turned up alive and well. He is serving in the Mahdi's army as a surgeon.

WHITE PAPER of any kind may be rendered temporarily transparent by moistening it with benzine, in which condition it may be used as a tracing paper. After a time the benzine will evaporate, and the original opacity of the paper will be restored to it. In this way a design can be transferred to any part of the sheet of paper without the necessity of employing regular tracing paper for the purpose.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q., Detroit.—Hempel & Dingens, of Buffalo, are the manufacturers of the Hempel quoin.

Answer to E. J. L., Norwalk, Ohio.—Will reply to your inquiry of April 3 in May issue. A reference, however, to page 76 of THE INLAND PRINTER, November, 1884, will throw light on the question asked.

F. R. N., Nashville.—Our pages contain the addresses of several firms who can supply you. It is no part of our mission to recommend any particular firm, or to discriminate for or against any make of goods. Our advertisers are all of first-class repute.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cincinnati, under date of March 28, writes: Will you be good enough to enlighten those of us, who don't know, why, in script faces, the hyphen is cast thus =, being the same character as that used to denote the sign of equality?

Answer.—It is wrong. It is a whim of the type-founder to cater to what he thinks good looks, sacrificing propriety to expediency. He has no authority for such a departure.

P. S. A. writes from Norwalk, Ohio: A brother printer and myself have disputed as to which is the more common in the lay of the case, whether l. c. "w" should be first, or the comma. Which way is used most? Was not the comma placed before the "w" in "ye olden time," and is not the "w" placed before the comma more in the present day?

Answer.—The common practice in laying the case is to place the comma next the en quad box.

Answer to E. C. A., Cullman, Ala.—1. The jobs sent are very creditable specimens of typography, especially the letter heading. 2. That depends on circumstances. If a member of a union, and working where a union exists, you would, of course, receive union wages, and these vary from \$10 to \$25, according to location. 3. A compositor, who can distribute, set and correct 3,000 ems in ten hours, working in a bookoffice in this city, would make in round figures \$18 per week. 4. Write to The Shniedewend & Lee Co., of this city, whose advertisement appears in THE INLAND PRINTER, who are agents for the book you want.

A ST. LOUIS correspondent writes: I am serving the last year of my apprenticeship, and will soon become a member of the union (I am a conditional member now). Before doing so I would like to purchase a book of designs. Will you please recommend me a good one to buy, and confer a favor on one whose ambition is to be a good printer? I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper since last October, and think, with the majority of the craft of my acquaintance, that it has no superior.

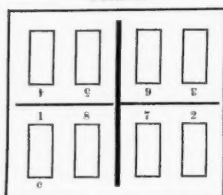
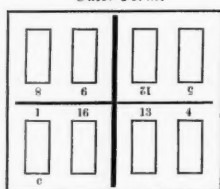
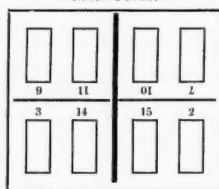
Answer.—We send you one of the best books of designs we know of. Mr. A. V. Haight, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also issues just such a work as you desire. Take a pointer, however: An hour spent each evening with a pencil, exercising your own fertility in this direction, will, in the long run, be productive of better results to yourself than copying after any designer.

G. F. Mc., of Chicago, writes: Will you please inform me through your journal the process of transferring to a block an impression of a form for which a tint block is to be used, in order to get an accurate register when it is cut?

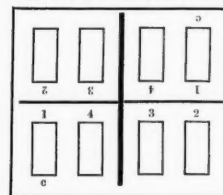
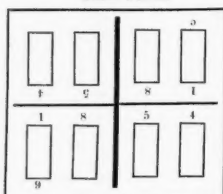
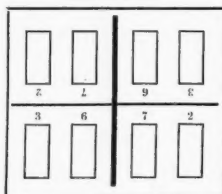
Answer.—Take a clean, full-colored (or inked) impression of the form or cut on heavy supersized and callendered paper, and while the impression thus taken is still green (or fresh) place it inverted, printed side, on the face of the block, fastening the paper to the block on the corners or other unimportant places, with a little paste or beeswax, and subject it to a strong impression on the press. Raise the corner of paper from the block to see that the impression is clear and full. If it is weak or indistinct in places, rub the back of the paper over the indistinct parts with an ivory folder, and you will obtain a clear transfer in reverse on the face of the block. Do not pumice or whiten block. The transfer should be made on the same press on which the impression is made. A flat bed press like the Washington is the best. Now engrave the tint or color block, leaving it full, so the lines will lap a little.

IMPOSITION.

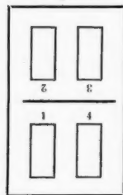
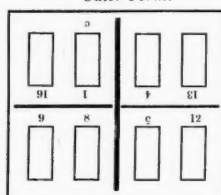
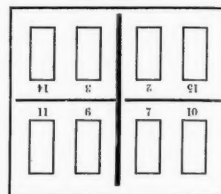
HALF A SHEET OF COMMON OCTAVO.

A SHEET OF COMMON OCTAVO.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

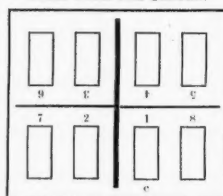
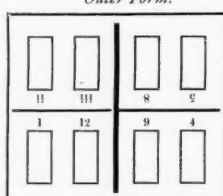
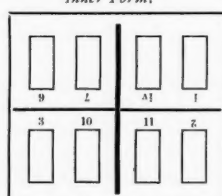
TWO QUARTERS OF A SHEET OF OCTAVO WORKED TOGETHER.

TWO HALF-SHEETS OF COMMON OCTAVO WORKED TOGETHER.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

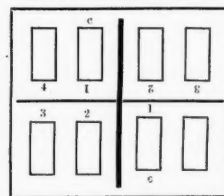
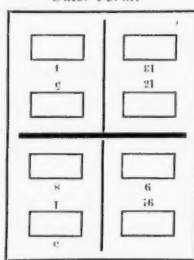
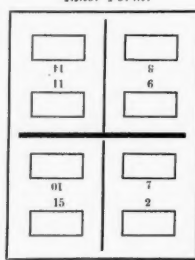
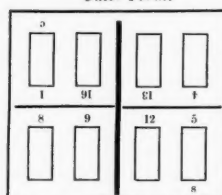
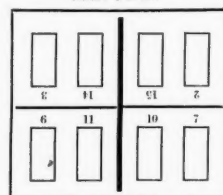
HALF A SHEET OF COMMON QUARTO.

A SHEET OF OCTAVO IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

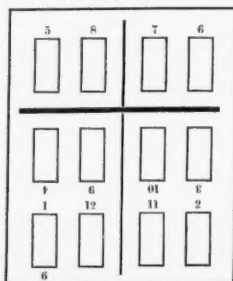
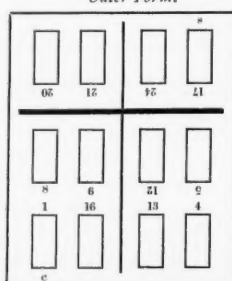
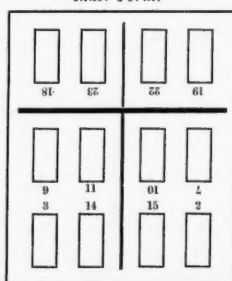
A HALF-SHEET OF OCTAVO, IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

A SHEET OF OCTAVO, 12 OF THE WORK AND 4 OF OTHER MATTER.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

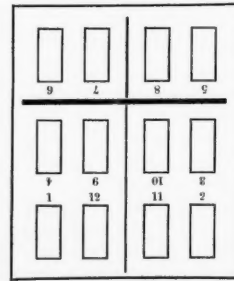
TWO QUARTERS SHEET OF OCTAVO IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

A SHEET OF OCTAVO, THE BROAD WAY.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*A SHEET OF OCTAVO, OF HEBREW WORK.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

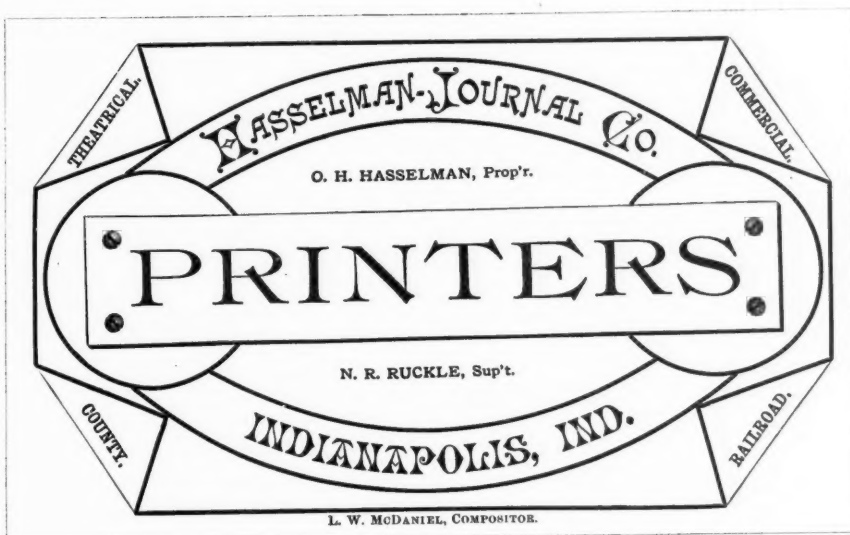
HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITHOUT CUTTING.

A SHEET OF TWELVES, WITH TWO SIGNATURES.
Outer Form.*Inner Form.*

A COMMON HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



THE TRAMP.

On a morn in dreary winter,
Came a worn and weary printer,
With his bundle on a splinter
O'er his back;
Travel-stained he was, and needy,
And his appetite was greedy
For a "snack."

For the printing-office steering
Till within the door appearing,
Where he bowed as one revering,
When he spoke,
Saying, in a voice as solemn
As a gratis Buchu-column:
"I am broke!"

In your city I'm a stranger,
Dusty, seedy as a Granger—
For I slumbered in the manger
Of a barn;
Now I need a small donation
And some easy transportation
For my CORN.

Boat? I tried to work my passage,
Moving freight and rough expressage—
Living on bologna sausage,
Dry and poor—
But, they found I was a printer,
And they hustled me instantler
To the shore.

Then I sadly recollected
Days when printers were respected
For their skill. Now I'm ejected
Fore and aft,
Just because SOME have, by drinking,
Set the steamboat men to sinking
ALL the craft.

Thus do sober workmen suffer
By the vices of the loafer,
Till, indeed when'er I go for
Work, I shrink,
Lest another's imposition
Throws on me a foul suspicion
That I drink.

Deeply does it wound and grieve me
When a man will not believe me;
But, dear sir, if you will give me
Fifty cents,
I will, by its judicious using,
Show you I'm above abusing
Confidence."

By his doleful conversation
Roused he our commiseration,
And we made the "small donation,"
Which he sunk;
For, while going to our dinner,
We observed that hardened sinner
Beastly drunk!

Thus do sober workmen suffer
By the vices of the loafer—
Basest coin will often go for
Purest stamp;
Kindest ones who most have trusted
Are most thoroughly disgusted
With the tramp.

—Pacific Printer.

NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From "The Newspaper Press Directory" for 1885, just published, we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,052 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England—London, 405; provinces, 1,202; Wales, 79; Scotland, 184; Ireland, 161; Isles, 21. Of these there are 132 daily papers published in England; 5 in Wales; 20 in Scotland; 15 in Ireland; 1 in British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846 we find the following interesting facts, namely, that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, namely, 12 in England, and 2 in Ireland; but in 1885 there are now established and circulated 2,052 papers, of which no less than 173 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last thirty-nine years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 173, against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,298, of which 335 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

FIREPROOF WRITING-PAPER.

A writing-paper intended to preserve the legibility of written or printed matter, even when the paper is exposed to an extreme heat, is made of an asbestos body covered on one or both sides with a thin writing-paper coated or impregnated with a salt which, under the action of extreme heat, will fuse and form a thin glaze which will combine with the asbestos body when heated. The thin coat of salt may be applied either by means of a brush or a bath, and the coated paper is combined with the asbestos body by means of a cement composed of or containing a silicate of soda, the cement having preferably added to it a small portion of carbonate of lime to set the mixture. The body and one or more thin sheets may be applied or pressed together between rollers.

The ink employed for writing or printing upon the thin paper which forms the smooth face of the asbestos body may be an ordinary ink containing nitrate of silver; but, instead, other solutions of metal may be employed.

When this paper is subjected to a high heat, the thin paper which forms the surface is consumed or destroyed, leaving the metal or incombustible part of the ink which has penetrated or touched the thin paper plainly legible on the asbestos body.

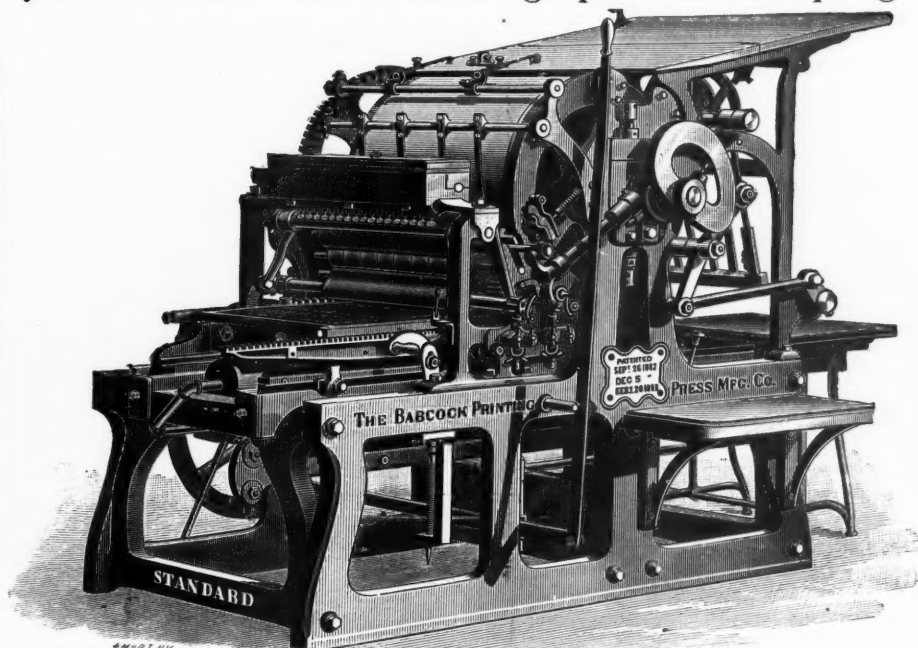
THE following new and original suggestions from Mr. E. J. Ring, government printer at New Orleans, will be a benefit to job printers and pressmen generally: If paper is to be cut into three or five parts, the old method of figuring after measuring, compassing, and guess-work, folding, etc., can be done away with by simply rolling the paper into a scroll until the ends meet twice, which, marked with the finger-nail or pencil, gives one-third. If one-fifth is desired, roll the paper till the ends meet four times. In jobwork, when an impression is taken on the tympan, and the pressman wishes a sheet to be printed in the center, he has only to place the right edge of his paper at the right end of the printed line on the tympan, and mark on the sheet at the left end of the same line, and fold the remainder into one-half, marking the tympan at the left edge of the sheet to be printed. This also does away with mistakes and guess-work.—*Printers' Circular*.

THE oldest bank-note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum, at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B.C., and was issued by the Chinese government. It can be proved from Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B.C., bank-notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank-note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of four thousand years old is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

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New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

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These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD,** which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." **THE INK FOUNTAIN** is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have **PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION** and **PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM**, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

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2, " 22 x 26.....1,400.00	6, " 32 x 46.....2,200.00
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DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

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bling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

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solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, \$1,100. Steam Fixtures, \$50 extra.

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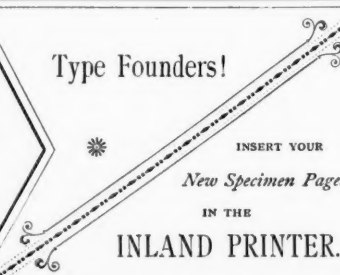
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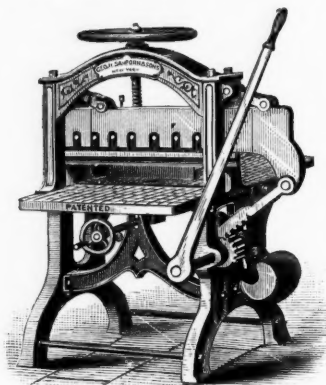
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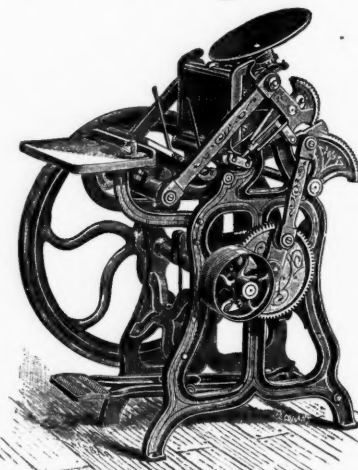
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BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Cushing Printing Company has been incorporated, at Chicago, with a capital of \$25,000.

WM. ALDEN, a well known Chicago compositor, is in the last stages of consumption, and his death is daily expected.

THE Mendel Lithographing Company, of Chicago, has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

THE Dennison Manufacturing Co. have removed from 155 Dearborn street, to the more commodious premises, 144 and 146 Wabash avenue.

WE acknowledge the receipt of *The Inland Architect and Builder*, a journal representing the profession indicated by the title. A more beautiful specimen of journalistic typography we have yet to see.

H. McALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, are now offering some beautiful novelties in advertising cards, fringed goods, scrap pictures, folders, etc. Illustrated catalogues sent free to any address on application.

WE have been shown the advance sheets of specimens of brass rule about to be issued by the Chicago Brass Rule Works, 85 and 87 Fifth avenue. Our country friends will do well to write them for a copy.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG Co. report business brisk and prospects, encouraging. They have leased the whole building, 158 and 160 South Clark street, for five years, and are about to open a branch house in New York city.

THE Landworker Publication Co. has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Frank M. Sherman, W. P. Phelon, and M. Phelon are the incorporators. Object—to publish a weekly agricultural paper.

VANDERCOOK & Co., 70 Madison street, wood and photo-engravers, have just issued a four-page circular of samples, which fully maintain the high reputation heretofore achieved by this firm in their line of business. Send for one.

THE firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Jas. P. Kelly retiring, Thos. H. Brown and P. F. Pettibone continuing the business at the old stand, 194 and 196 Dearborn street.

MARDER, LUSE & Co. have just filled an order from Bismarck, Dakota, for two car loads of presses and printing material. The order was filled and shipped within five days from the date of its receipt. This is what we call Chicago business enterprise.

A. ZEESE & Co. have just issued a specimen sheet of 44 pages, containing an excellent assortment of stock cuts, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., of all sizes, adapted either for jobbing or newspaper use. The publication will be sent on application.

THE CHICAGO METAL FELLOE Co., corner Fifty-third and Arnold streets, are now turning out the best delivery hand-wagons for printers' and electrotypers' use to be found in the country. We speak from practical experience when we state they are among the strongest and most durable ever offered to the trade.

A CHINESE laundryman astonished the compositors of a Chicago printing-office the other day by picking up the stick of an absent comp, and setting up two stickfuls in good shape and in average time. He stated that he held cases for two years in San Francisco, but found there was more money in the "washee" trade in Chicago.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. F. M. Powell & Co. have removed their printers' supply furnishing depot from 119 to 200 and 202 S. Clark street, where they propose to continue their old business in connection with that of the Illinois Type-Founding Company. They have now in hand, and will shortly throw on the market, a new style cylinder press of their own make for country printers, which has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested.

THE spring issue of *The Type-Founder*, published by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115-117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, has been received, and like its predecessors, reflects credit on the firm which issues it. In

addition to several articles of interest to the craft, in one of which it takes issue with *THE INLAND PRINTER*, in its advocacy of a standard measurement, it contains several pages of new faces, the product of this well known establishment.

THE *Borvenir Chicago Mexicano*, which has recently made its appearance, contains a deal of valuable information regarding the Mexican trade. It is edited by M. W. O'Dwyer, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and more recently editor of the leading American daily newspaper in the city of Mexico. Prominent Spanish-Americans are also connected with the enterprise, which, from present indications, will prove an undoubted success.

WE direct the special attention of printers, to whom *space* is an object, to the Patent Window Cabinet, with projecting fronts, presented in the present issue. Its advantages can be seen at a glance, and are arranged so that they can be used by any of the hands without interfering in any manner with the man or men at work. It supplies at once the place of a double stand and an old style Eagle cabinet. Manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., 199 and 201 Van Buren street.

THE ROTHUGGAREN, a Swedish and English temperance anti-monopoly labor journal, has been received at this office. It is "dedicated to the abolition of poverty, ignorance, wickedness, unchastity, drunkenness, injustice, perversion of law, oppression and all evil." Go ahead! brother Winstrand. Your mission is a noble one, but it strikes us you have a pretty good contract on your hand. Provided you try to carry out your principles in good faith, you may put us down as a subscriber.

THE ANNUAL REUNION.—It was our privilege to meet several of the "old time boys" at the annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union. It was a privilege which we appreciated, to greet true men whom we have known for a number of years, and enjoy a genuine hand-shaking; none of your Quaker, namby-pamby tips, but a good, old-fashioned, from the heart to the heart shake, that made us feel the better for it. We have a weakness, and we confess it, to grasp the hands of the old stagers who met in No. 1 engine-house, though their numbers are decreasing year by year.

MR. SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL, of Indianapolis, who attempted to establish the *Organette*, as the organ of the printers of the country, and was finally compelled, through a lack of support, to turn over his subscription list to the *Craftsman*, of Washington, has made another newspaper venture in the publication of the *Crisis* at Indianapolis. It is a neat and tasteful sheet, and the editor expects the Trades Unionists and Knights of Labor of Indiana, in whose interests it is published, to maintain it. We sincerely hope Mr. Leffingwell will be successful, there being no question as to his ability to represent his constituents creditably, or of his honesty or zeal in the cause of labor.

WE received a call from Mr. Goldey, manager of the Celluloid Type Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. He says the Celluloid type and stereotype is becoming so popular as to keep their forces working overtime in the endeavor to catch up orders ahead. He showed us a Celluloid type letter which had been run through a press, fed with a gunny bag instead of a sheet of paper, and while the wooden base was twisted and battered into fantastic shape, the Celluloid face remained perfectly unbroken. He reports that their stereotype process is an unqualified success, and truly the specimens he carries verify his assertion.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The National Printing Company, the well known theatrical printing concern of C. H. McConnell, and Bradner Smith's wholesale paper establishment, were completely destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, March 30. They occupied the handsome four-story building, 117 and 119 Monroe street, opposite the Columbia Theater. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it burned so fiercely, owing to the inflammable contents, that the firemen had hard work to save the adjoining buildings. Mr. McConnell estimates his loss at \$175,000, with an insurance of \$112,500. Bradner Smith loses \$200,000; insurance \$120,000. Bauman & Cooper, printers, lose \$1,800; insured. J. H. Haverly loses theatrical engravings and cuts, which he values at \$40,000. This is the second time this building has been destroyed by fire within eighteen months.

THE election on March 25 for officers of Chicago Typographical Union resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen for the ensuing fiscal year, beginning May 1: President, Andrew H. McLaughlin; Vice-President, Peter Price; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Rastall; Recording Secretary, J. R. Jessup; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, H. G. Boughman, Samuel E. Pinta; Delegates to International Convention to be held in New York City in June, 1885, D. C. Kelley, James B. Fullerton, Isaac Walker, M. B. McAbee; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Hollister. Seven hundred and ninety-seven votes were cast, a decrease of forty-three from the election of 1884.

WE acknowledge from Messrs. A. Zeese & Co., the receipt of the second issue of their *Specimen Book* of electrotypes, cuts, borders, ornaments, etc., published by this firm. It is, without exception, the most perfect, beautiful and complete exposition of art in their line of business ever issued. The designs are simply beautiful, and no printer, desirous of keeping pace with the times, can afford to ignore them. The list embraces everything requisite from a modernized flourish to the most exquisite border that art has devised. The list of cuts is exhaustless, and nothing of an old foggy or antiquated character can be found within its pages. It is really a credit to Chicago and the well known firm it represents.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG CO., 158 and 160 South Clark street, have just furnished to Wm. G. Johnston & Co., of Pittsburgh, a stock of binders' machinery, including one of their forty-four-inch "Chicago" paper cutters. They have also recently put up one of the same in the J. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, of this city, to whom it is giving the utmost satisfaction. As an evidence of the popular favor with which this machine has been received, we may state that this firm is now building fourteen of them, all of which have been already sold. It has also brought out a new beveling machine, which works on the principle of a table shears, and will bind any thickness of binders' boards from No. 50 to one inch in thickness, and its operation can be conducted by a boy.

IMPROVED WOOD PLANER.—Mr. A. Blake, western representative of Cottrell & Sons, has just shipped from their factory, 198 South Clark street, an improved wood planer for electrotypes and stereotype use to Messrs. Allison & Smith, Franklin Type-Foundry, Cincinnati, which reflects credit on our Chicago mechanics, and deserves more than a passing notice. In this machine brass boxes have been substituted for the rabbit boxes heretofore used, thus enabling it to be run at a higher rate of speed, without injury to the work turned out. It has also an adjustable head which secures an even parallel cut, the disc being screwed instead of shrunk on, by which the liability of bursting is reduced to a minimum, and a perfectly even surface secured, thus dispensing with the building up process, invariably required under the old time machine.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—As announced elsewhere, the business of the Illinois Type-Founding Company, 200 and 202 South Clark street, will in future be under the control and personal supervision of Mr. F. M. Powell, of this city—a gentleman whose long experience with the trade and acquaintance with the especial demands of western customers peculiarly fits him for the position. The manufacturing department will be immediately enlarged, improved facilities added, and business pushed with vigor. The *Inter Ocean* and *Herald*, two of the handsomest journals in the country, are now using dresses turned out by this establishment. Mr. P. is special agent for the well known houses of Geo. Bruce's Son & Co., and James Conner's Sons, of New York, known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and all supplies are furnished at eastern prices, free of cost of transportation or any other drawback. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him success in his new field of labor, believing that he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Among the inmates of the Langham Hotel, one of the many firetraps with which Chicago is honeycombed, destroyed by fire on the evening of Saturday, March 21, were Mr. Hoole (of the firm of Snider & Hoole) and wife, both of whom would, in all probability, have fallen victims to the devouring element but for the heroic assistance of Mr. Martindale, cashier of the firm, who for-

tunately happened to be in their room at the time the alarm was given. Mrs. Hoole is an invalid, and Mr. Hoole is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, which obliges him to use crutches when moving. But we prefer to have Mr. Hoole tell his own story in his own way. He says: "Mr. Martindale, a gentleman connected with my house, came to the hotel to see me about half-past six o'clock or a little earlier. He had not been in our rooms more than five minutes, I think, when there came a tremendous rap on the door. Mrs. Hoole said 'Come,' but instead of anybody entering, as we expected, a voice on the outside shouted 'Fire!' At the same moment I saw smoke floating past our window as it puffed from the windows below. Martindale stepped quickly to the door and opened it. The instant he did so a cloud of smoke rolled into the room, and then we saw that the corridor was filled with smoke and dark as pitch. We did not stop to try and save anything, but took our departure as quickly as the condition of my game leg would permit. The gas was out, and we couldn't see a foot before our faces in the corridor, but as we groped along we saw the elevator standing open on that floor, and a light burning inside. I hailed this as a fortunate circumstance, and called on the others to get in. We all tumbled into the elevator, and Martindale started it down. Before we had descended more than six feet a voice yelled hoarsely from below: 'For God's sake don't let that elevator down!' We saw a glare of light beneath, and comprehended that our own safety depended upon implicit obedience to the command. We stopped the elevator, and ran it back to the third floor again. The wire door had been closed when we started down, and we couldn't find the spring latch to open it, but Mr. Martindale threw himself against the door and it yielded. In scrambling out I had my first tumble, caused by the elevator being several inches above the floor. My companions thought I had gone under the elevator, but I soon convinced them that I was safe, and together we groped through the darkness to the head of the stairs. Then I took my second tumble, pitching headlong down the stairs, but fortunately stopped before reaching the bottom, and was glad to find myself uninjured. On the floor below we had light enough to guide us down the second flight to the restaurant. By the time we arrived there the part of the building we had just left was so full of smoke that nobody could have lived in it. I think our narrowest escape was in the elevator, as we were descending directly toward the fire when we were warned to go back."

STATE OF TRADE.

A VISIT to the several business establishments, connected directly or indirectly with the printing trade, develops the fact that while business has been steadily improving, the improvement has not been of that marked character anticipated in our last issue. Still there is a feeling of confidence in future developments, and a prevailing belief that the results for 1885 will justify the encouragement entertained.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co. report trade not as brisk as anticipated.

CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS.—Trade creeping up. Outlook favorable.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.—No material change. Prospects encouraging.

BLOMGREN BROS.—Trade good; business increasing and satisfied with business outlook.

OSTRANDER & HUKU report business good, with prospects favorable for a fair spring trade.

SNIDER & HOOLE.—No material change. Orders coming in all the time. Prospects very fair.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co.—No material change from last month, but indications are certainly favorable.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Expect to do a fair spring trade. Are now filling up with a good line of print paper.

CHICAGO PAPER CO.—Trade improving slowly. The situation may be expressed by the words "waiting and hoping."

R. HOE & Co., report business "picking up," and filling orders all the time. Nothing however of special interest to report.

H. HARTT & Co.—Business improving though not as good as hoped for, but have received their full share of orders.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS Co.—No material change from last month's report. Several fresh orders have been filled however.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—Business has materially improved since last month, and the outlook for the season is very encouraging.

E. A. BLAKE of C. B. Cottrell & Sons reports business without material change since last month. Prospects all that could be desired.

THE UNION TYPE-FOUNDRY.—Business fair to middling. Hope for a good spring trade, as printers have been buying rather sparingly for the past twelve months.

SHNIEDIEWEND & LEE Co. are now doubling their capacity by putting in extra machinery, especially for the manufacture of the Challenge press. They have lately filled orders from San Francisco and New England. Report trade slowly improving.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER report a better inquiry. Country printers speak favorably of the state of trade and outlook. This firm has recently filled several orders, and have others on hand, but do not look for a brisk season until the fall.

S. BINGHAM'S SON, roller manufacturer, 200 Clark street, reports business holding its own in city with increased orders from the country. The outlook for the future is all that could be desired. The Durable brand of composition is in great demand, it being a great favorite with printers.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE San Antonio Union numbers thirty-five members.

A new weekly labor journal called *Justice* made its appearance in Hamilton, Ont., March 28.

THE compositors employed on the Pottsville, Pa., *Daily Republican* recently struck against an ironclad agreement.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, editor of the New York *Sun* has been elected an honorary member of the Brooklyn Typographical Union.

COMPOSITION has been reduced in Lockport, N. Y., from 28 to 26 cents per 1,000, and the wages of job printers from \$13 to \$12 per week.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8, of St. Louis, has assessed itself 25 cents a man, to aid the striking knitting girls to establish a coöperative factory.

THE editors, bookkeepers, typesetters, collectors and agents of the *Freeman*, the organ of the colored race, published in New York, are all colored men.

IN the New York Supreme Court, Fon Tip, a Chinese shopkeeper, has obtained a verdict of \$1,000 damages for libel against Wong Chin Foo, editor of the local Chinese newspaper.

THE Brooklyn Union has just put into its office a new Hoe double perfecting press, which prints directly from the turtles, and is the only one of the kind now in the country.

MR. WESLEY J. GATES, of the *Sentinel*, and Mr. Charles H. Soules, of A. R. Baker's, have been elected to represent Indianapolis Union No. 1, at the meeting of the International Union.

BURLINGTON Typographical Union has started a morning paper called *Justice*. The *Hawkeye's* reduction of ten per cent in the wages of its employes opened the field for its publication.

THE Nebraska legislature has voted to allow each member ten daily papers, ten one-cent wrappers and ten two-cent stamps for every day of the session. It is expected that they will send the papers to their constituents.

THE printers of New York are preparing to give a royal reception to the delegates of the International Typographical Union. New York never does things by halves. We are not selfish, but we envy the lucky fellows on their daylight, moonlight or starlight steamboat excursion. We have been there.

AT a meeting of Toronto Union, held on Saturday, April 4, the following officers were elected: President, John Scott; Vice-President, C. H. Darling; Financial Secretary, W. H. Parr; Recording Secretary, J. Gilmour; Sergeant-at-arms, James Coulter; Delegates to International Union, Jas. Reid and W. H. Parr.

PHILADELPHIA has three millionaire newspaper men: G. W. Childs, whose income is \$300,000 a year; Singlerly, of the *Record*, with \$3,000,000, and Frank McLaughlin, of the *Times*, with an income of \$80,000.

THE United States Democrat, Brick Pomeroy's new paper, published in Washington, D. C., made its appearance Saturday, March 14. It is an eight-page weekly, and will reduce the number of heretofore idle printers.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *Morning Times*, which the Typographical Union of that city has been fighting for some time, finding the employment of non-union printers unprofitable in more ways than one, has again become a union office.

THE sales of waste from the government printing-offices in a year amount to nearly \$200,000. The paper bought costs nearly \$400,000. The public printing costs over \$1,000,000; lithographing and engraving, \$150,000; binding, \$600,000.

THE International Typographical Union meets in New York City, Monday, June 1, 1885. Martin R. H. Witter, President, Lock Box 449, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Sullivan, First Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.; P. T. McDermott, Second Vice-President, New Orleans, La.; Wm. Briggs, Secretary-Treasurer, 638 G street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.; Wm. A. Wilkinson, Corresponding Secretary, Box 87, Galveston, Texas; Mark L. Crawford, Chief Organizer, Box 249, Chicago, Ill.

THE Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph gives, as a result of careful canvassing and estimating, the following statistics of the condition of the printing business in that state at present. There are 701 men, 386 women, and 100 apprentices; 100 power presses of fifteen different makes, 52 hand presses, seventy paper cutters, 37 steam engines, 3 hot air engines and water powers, 28 mailers, and 14 folding machines of different makes.

FAST TYPESETTING.—On the afternoon of March 17, Mr. Joseph McCann, of New York, in the presence of a number of practical representatives of the craft, set 4,100 ems of solid minion in two hours. His first stick of matter, which contained twenty-one lines, twenty-four ems wide, was finished in just fifteen minutes, making five hundred and four ems. His fastest time, setting the same number of ems, was fourteen minutes and twenty seconds. The trial came off in the composing rooms of the *Irish-American* office, 12 Warren street.

THE following item is going the rounds of the press. Of course it is rubbish, although its authorship is credited to one of the smart Alecks of the New York press: The "automatic compositor" is about to be put to practical use in six of the largest newspaper offices in the country, and machines are now being constructed for that purpose. It is not a type-setting machine, but it takes the place of typesetters and type-founders, casting a solid line at a time, and delivering it rapidly ready to print from. The machine costs \$500, is very simple, can be operated by an intelligent woman at \$3 a day, and will do the work of six compositors at \$4 a day each. I have seen it work, and it looks to me like a solution of the problem of cheap printing. It is not well adapted to anything but straight work, though.

FOREIGN.

THERE are but sixty-three daily papers published in the Russian Empire.

THE London *Standard* has granted a life pension to the mother of Cameron, its war correspondent, killed in Egypt.

THE first number of the *Highland Magazine*, a high-class periodical of Celtic and general literature, made its appearance on March 2.

THE Taubstummen Courier (Courier of the Deaf and Dumb) is a weekly published at Vienna since the beginning of this year.

A PRINTING-OFFICE heretofore carried on in one of the prisons of Leipzig has been discontinued, it having been found unremunerative.

THE London newspapers are reported to have a curious etiquette, forbidding one to either quote or comment upon anything that appears in the columns of another.

A FIRM in Grahamstown, South Africa, have lately imported a large font of music type, intending to produce on the spot the songs and other works of an eminent colonial musician.

MR. GANO, director of the Japanese *Hotchishimboun*, says that since 1875 the number of newspaper and periodical publications in Japan has increased from one hundred and fifty-six to two thousand. There are five important journals.

THE number of paper mills in operation throughout Germany is 620, employing 826 machines. In addition to the above there are 100 smaller factories of hand-made paper. In the whole of Austria and Hungary there are only 193 paper factories, with 273 machines. These figures show that while in Germany there is one paper-making machine to every 69,000 of population, the proportion in Austria is one machine to every 130,000 of the population.

THE *Lithographische Rundschau*, of Hamburg, publishes some striking examples of the competition between German lithographers. Oval-shaped labels for beer bottles, printed in gold and black, that were formerly paid for at three marks (seventy-five cents) per 1,000, when ordered by the 50,000, are now printed for sixty pfennige (fifteen cents) the single 1,000. Another lithographer prints beer labels in black and red at thirty-five pfennige (eight and a half cents), and at twenty pfennige (five cents) when in black only. Fancy 100,000 labels printed, cut, and delivered, paper included, for five dollars.

NEW STYLE ROUGHING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved Roughing Machine, for Electrotypes, invented and manufactured by the well known house of Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago. This machine, owing to its construction, takes much less room, can be run at a greater speed, and do more perfect work than the old style machine. They can be seen running in any of the following offices: The A. N. Kellogg N. P. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Pioneer-Press Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Russell, Morgan & Co., and Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Evangelical Association, Cleveland, Ohio, all of which have been placed within the past year.

Claims for superiority for which patents are now pending will be noticeable at once by the average electrotyper. For further information, address the manufacturers, who make a specialty of fine machinery for electrotypes and stereotypers. They also manufacture Folding Machines.

THE friction of a belt upon a pulley depends upon the pressure or tightness and upon the number of degrees of contact. It is independent of the pulley diameter or of the pulley width. Generally, belts running from the large to the small pulley slip on the large and not on the small one. Tightening pulleys are placed on the slack side of the belt near the small pulley. They increase the friction of driving. They should always be as large in diameter and as free as possible. The best tightener is the weight of the belt on the slack side. Loose belts last longer than tight ones. Horizontal and inclined belts are better than vertical and short ones, as requiring less tightening.

PERSONAL.

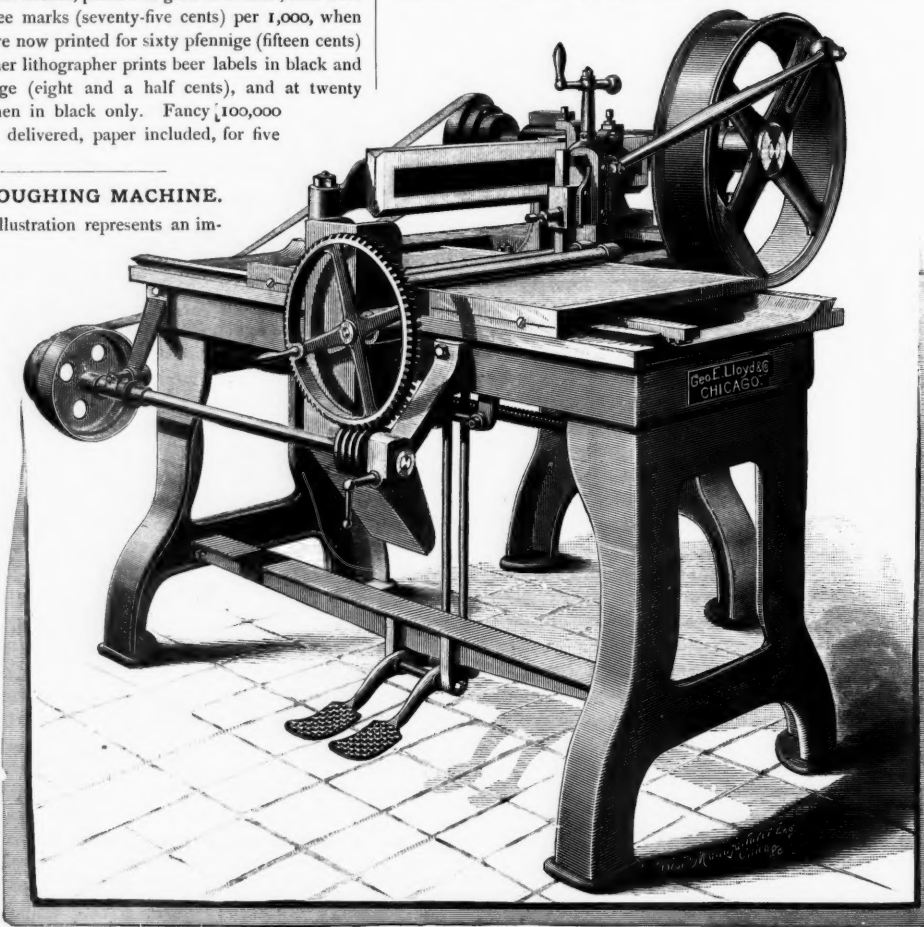
WE acknowledge a pleasant visit from Mr. Thos. F. Cohen, salesman for the well known firm of Ault and Wiborg, Cincinnati.

W. O. TYLER, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, who has been confined to his house for some time with a severe cold, is convalescent.

M. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, publisher of the *St. Paul Printer and Stationer*, while in our city, honored THE INLAND PRINTER with a call.

SAMUEL RUST, western traveling agent for the Hampshire Paper Company, and for many years foreman of the finishing department, has resigned his position, and will remove to California soon.

MR. G. H. SANBORN, JR., of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, New York, paid us a complimentary visit, April 6. His high appreciation of THE INLAND PRINTER was expressed with his customary politeness.



COL. JOS. SPRAGUE, western representative of Geo. Mathers' Sons, the well known ink manufacturers, has just returned from a trip to Old Mexico. He looks well, as he always does, but is not yet quite prepared to change either his allegiance or residence.

T. P. RITZEMA, of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*, of Middlesbrough, England, has just patented a new process by which electrotypes of wood cuts can be incorporated with curved stereo-plates used on rotary news machines, and thereby a much better typographic result obtained than if the cut were simply stereotyped. It differs from another process already in use, in that there is no soldering of the electro to a recess in the plate, a method good enough, but time-consuming. Mr. Ritzema claims that by his invention there is no delay whatever in starting, and that the electrotypes, after being used, can be detached and preserved.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NUREMBERG chemist says that paste made of starch, glycerine and gypsum, will retain its plasticity and adhesiveness longer than any other cement.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected between C. Potter, Jr. & Co. and R. Hoe & Co., so that the former can manufacture and sell the Scott-Webb Perfecting Press.

J. L. COX, of La Fayette, Ind., has invented a new printing-machine, which he claims has double the capacity of the ordinary cylinder-press, taking an impression with the backward as well as with the forward motion of the press.

A CURIOUS development of that protestation that takes the form of a strike, has broken out among the Vienna newspapers, which have resolved to print no report of the proceedings of the Reichsrath until certain grievances of which they complain have been removed.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., 101 to 211 South Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., give on their January price-list a new roll-feed book perfecting Machine to print from stereo or electro-plates. Speed from 5,000 to 6,000 per hour. Also nine sizes paper folding machines to work in combination with printing machines.

A FEW weeks ago the *Illustrated London News* contained four pictures, illustrative of the Spanish earthquake, which had been produced by one of the best of the photo-zincographic modes of engraving. It is claimed that all the illustrations which have heretofore appeared in the columns of this journal, have been taken from engravings on wood.

BARON MUELLER, from experiments made in his laboratory at Melbourne, turned out excellent papers from eleven species of *Eucalyptus* bark, without any addition of rags. This substance, which can be obtained in immense quantities, bleaches easily. Besides the wood, the barks of many trees have been and can be profitably employed in paper-making.

AN ingenious apparatus has been invented by Herr Hagemann, an engineer of Berlin, by the use of which matrices for stereotyping maybe obtained by punching the letters into prepared pasteboard, and thus dispensing with the setting up of type. Every arrangement is said to be made in the new procedure for spacing out and change of type, and even correcting and overrunning.

A GERMAN school for bookbinders has been started in Gotha. The prospectus promises the encouragement of solid and tasteful handwork, and its protection against the many imperfections and dangers of wholesale machine production. A practical binder has undertaken the instruction in the technicalities of the art, and other competent teachers will give lessons in drawing, style, and ornamentation.

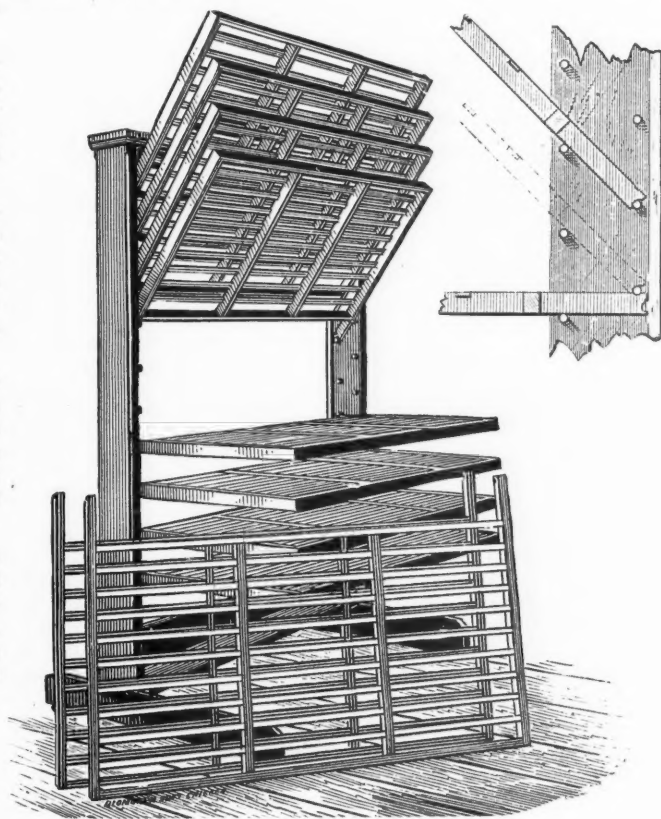
THE question how to print red upon black paper has been answered by the Berlin Tyographical Society. It is recommended to print first with varnish and then twice with red, if the latter color is to be of an intense hue. With natural colored paper the preliminary printing with varnish may be dispensed with, but the red must be printed twice. On paper having a smooth surface (well glazed), the colors may be dusted on.

THE printing trade of the country just now may be said to be at a very low ebb, and is as dull as it has been for a long time past. Several important failures have lately taken place in London; while, on the other hand, a long list of new ventures in the publishing world are announced, and several old-established journals are in the market for sale. Such are the conflicting phases of business life in the present age of severe competition in the printing and newspaper trades.—*London Press News*.

PRINTING INK appears, when on white paper, blacker and colder than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing ink most perfectly, a paper

should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition, and, at the same time, one that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air, and its ingredients go badly with color. Pale glazed or enameled paper, on the other hand, brings out color brilliantly.

EXPERIMENTS recently made at the Museum of Technology, at Vienna, in the testing of paper, by means of a mixture of three-fourths nitric acid, and one-fourth sulphuric acid, showed the following results: White paper, entirely free from wood pulp, is barely colored by the acid, the part wetted taking on a slight grey tint after drying. Wood pulp paper assumes a dark brown color immediately on the application of the acid. With a very little experience the amount of wood in the paper under test, may be approximated from the rapidity of the discoloration, the shade of the stain, and the dimensions of the gray-violet ring around the spot produced by the acid. In colored papers the changes worked by the acid vary; blue wood pulp paper gives a green stain, red paper a yellowish-brown, green paper a reddish-brown.



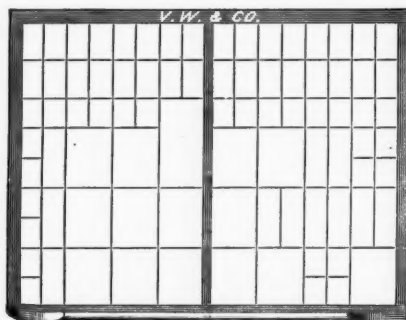
CHICAGO DRYING RACK.

The above cut represents the Chicago Drying Rack, manufactured by the Garden City Type-Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago, which is well worthy the attention of the printing public. It is offered with the full assurance that it is the best and cheapest rack in the market. It combines the qualities of strength, compactness and beauty, and is easily moved to any given point on casters. It is constructed of ash, polished and oiled, and makes an ornamental piece of furniture. The shelves are independent of each other, are easily taken from the frame, and when not in use can be put up out of the way, as shown in the cut, occupying only the room required for the foot of the frame.

Prices: To hold 12 shelves, 2 feet wide by 2 feet long, \$14; to hold 10 shelves, 2 feet wide by 3 feet long, \$18; to hold 10 shelves, 2½ feet wide by 4 feet long, \$23.

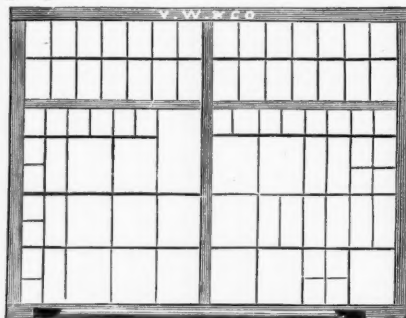
TYPE CASES.

The two-third cases shown herewith are all $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $21\frac{3}{4}$ by 13-16 inches. They are especially adapted to small fonts of caps, lower case and figures. Their commendable features are their economy of space and the familiar location of the several characters, points, spaces and quads.



No. 30, TWO-THIRD YANKEE JOB CASE.

In No. 30, "Yankee Job," the rows for capitals contain thirty-two boxes, being four more boxes than are devoted to capitals in a full size cap case, giving room for some odd characters.



No. 31, TWO-THIRD BOSTON JOB CASE.

Number 31, the "Boston Job," has a cross-bar dividing the caps from the lower case. Some printers prefer this case to number 30, as they can lay the capital letters to match the location of the same letters in a full case, whereby A, G, H, O, P, W and X may be found in their old places on the flanks. The case has only twenty-eight boxes for capitals. Manufactured by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton St., N. Y.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the stationery and printing interests, granted by the United States Patent Office during the month of March, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF MARCH 3, 1885.

- 313,224.—Printing-bars, Machine for Producing. O. Mergenthaler, assignor to National Typographical Company of West Virginia.
313,205.—Printing-press Buffer-spring. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF MARCH 10, 1885.

- 313,475.—Printing-machine Sheet-delivery Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 17, 1885.

- 314,166.—Printing-press. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
314,203.—Printing-press Card Feeding Attachment. S. A. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.
313,973.—Type-writing Machine. G. W. N. Yost, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Writing Machine Co., of New York.

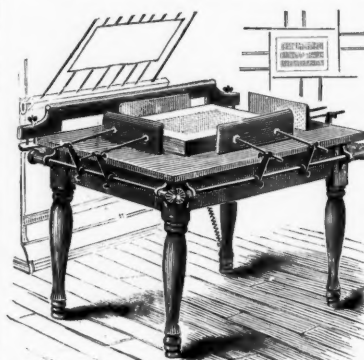
ISSUE OF MARCH 24, 1885.

- 314,495.—Printers' Form. F. K. Tracy, Chicago, Ill.
314,384.—Printers' Leads, Slugs, etc., Machine for Shaving. W. F. Klose, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF MARCH 31, 1885.

- 314,827.—Casting-mold Type. R. Gnichwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.
314,556.—Printing-machine. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
314,555.—Printing-machine Delivery Apparatus. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

PAPER PILER FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

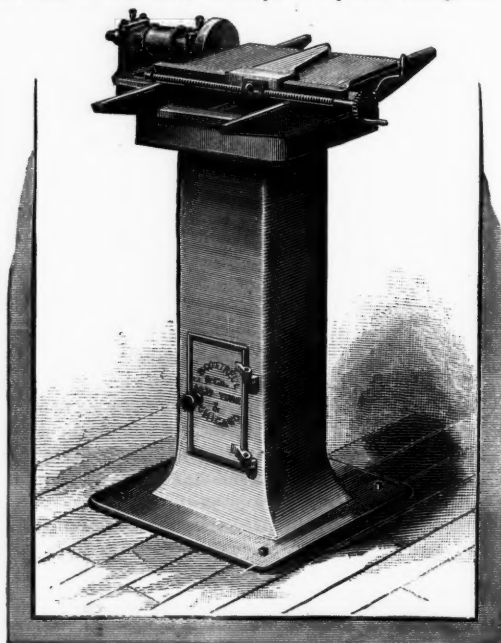


PATENT PENDING.

The above cut fully illustrates the most simple, positive and durable automatic machine yet invented for piling and straightening paper as it comes from the press. It is readily attached to any style or make of press without delay or expense. Will take any size sheet, from the smallest to full size of machine, and can be used equally well when paper does not require straightening, taking the place of ordinary table. They are a substantial, well made machine, and warranted to give satisfaction. Prices: (F. O. B. at Poughkeepsie.) Size for 22 by 28 sheet and less, \$25.00; 29 by 42 sheet and less, \$30.00; 40 by 60 sheet and less, \$35.00. Manufactured by the Sedgwick Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ELECTROTYPERS' SMALL TRIMMER.

The illustration on this page represents an improved small size trimmer for electrotypers' use. The improvement is the device of Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the house of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 South Clark street, Chicago. This machine is a decided departure from the ordinary trimmers now in use. The spindle is made of the finest tool steel, ground perfectly true, the boxes being made of the finest brass in the market, and scraped to a perfect bearing, thus ena-



bling it to be run at a higher rate of speed than is possible with turned and filed bearings. The head being of machine steel, reduces the liability of accident from bursting, which is so common with cast iron heads. In addition to the foregoing, we desire to call the attention of electrotypers to Cottrell & Sons' patent adjustable gauge. This improvement is a screw of very fine pitch, which runs the full length of the table, the gauge being attached to the same by a split nut hinged and so arranged that it may be instantly unlocked, leaving the gauge free to be moved to any part of the table without connection with the

screw. In combination with the split-nut and screw is a graduated worm for fine adjustment, which permits the gauge to be moved the 1,000th part of an inch. The machine is solidly mounted on an iron base, and the track being cast on the frame, it is impossible for it to get out of true.

ILLUSTRATED STEREO-PLATES.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, 79 Jackson street, have recently added a new feature to their business, namely, that of furnishing illustrated stereo-plates. Although but recently introduced, they have already become immensely popular, and the demand for them is daily increasing. Biographical notices, current events, historical incidents, home sketches, etc., can thus be invested with a special interest, and the patrons of the country newspaper need no longer be dependent on the city journal for all such illustrations.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Akron has all the printers she needs.

Austin.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. There is only one union office in the city out of six, so "comps" had better stay away.

Buffalo.—State of trade, very fair; prospects on the improve; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Printers enough here to supply the demand.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. The only difficulty is that there are too many girls learning the business.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, slightly improved; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We can offer no inducement to seekers of employment to visit the Garden City at present.

Cincinnati.—Still dull; prospects, job work, improving slightly; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There is a strike in the *Christian (?) Standard* and *Old Path Guide* offices against a reduction in wages.

Cleveland.—State of trade still dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. Consolidation of *Plain Dealer* and *Herald* left a number of printers out in the cold, consequently daily papers are overrun with subs.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ and 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. We have won the fight with the *Times*—an unconditional surrender.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Our members have about all found employment.

Denver.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Plenty of printers here at present.

Des Moines.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not at all good; composition on morning papers, nominally 33 cents; evening, 20 and 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The *State Leader* is on the outside. There is an attempt being made to make work better in the *Register* office.

Detroit.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward. Keep away from this city. Two subs for every case on the two evening papers. Do not control either of the A.M. papers. The *Times* recently suspended throwing out about twenty-five men.

Erie.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Supply equal to demand.

Evansville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.60. Steer clear of Evansville.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than for the past six months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. Spring work is coming to the front; job offices are giving out plenty of work, and, on the whole, business is good.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospect, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. About ten resident printers are out of employment.

Hartford.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. There are men enough here at present to do the work.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Stay away.

Joliet.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week \$12 to \$15 per week. No difficulty, but there are two "subs" to every regular.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Only two newspaper offices in which union men can work.

Little Rock.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There are no idle printers here at present.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. A reduction from 28 cents to 25 cents, and from \$13 to \$11 was asked, and compromised as above.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The difficulty of which I spoke in my last, comes up at our next meeting, and will probably be settled at that time. We have all the printers necessary to do what there is to be done.

Louisville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No assurance can be given to printers in quest of employment.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, discouraging; prospects, cannot be worse; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Printers are leaving here and seeking work of any kind; several more will take the road as soon as the weather permits. The *Evening Wisconsin* is outside, but the *Wisconsin* jobroom is and has been all right.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Supply of printers more than equal to the demand.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair, but not brisk; prospects, middling fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The strike with the *Morning News* is still on. This is certainly no town for printers seeking employment.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. While business is good, there are plenty of printers in the city to do the work. Job printing and advertising seems to have taken quite a boom.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, ordinary; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, \$10.50 per week; bookwork, \$12 per week; job printers, per week, \$12. Demand supplied at present.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Too many union men only from force, and not from choice.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, but overrun with printers.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, a little improvement in all lines; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. A number of hands left here last January, since which time work has been fair. There is no room at present for new comers.

Quincy.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not brilliant; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Don't come to Quincy.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Keep away from the Northwest.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, a slight improvement looked for; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Don't waste your money on railroads, nor your shoes by walking, until the weather moderates, but stay at home.

San Antonio.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Keep away; there are eight or ten consumptives here for their health, from the North, and two in hospital, injured by railroad accident. Union all O. K.

Seattle.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Keep away, as this portion of the Northwest has a surplus of idle printers. The *Evening Star* and *Sunday Bulletin* have been ratted, and boycotting of the same sheets is now being successfully carried on.

Sedalia.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Printers bringing a union card can get plenty of work, such as it is. No card, no work. All union offices.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Two or three more "subs" could find employment.

Syracuse.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good. The indications are there will be plenty of work here all the season, though there are plenty of printers here at present to meet all demands.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, tolerably fair for this place; prospects, not quite so good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, foremen, \$14, weekly hands, \$12. One of the evening papers, the *Gazette*, is paying under the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There is no scarcity of printers here.

Washington.—State of trade, middling; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Our advice to printers is, keep clear of Washington for the summer.

Wheeling.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, fair. Go elsewhere.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. Printers with cards can get work. No cards, no work. For two or three weeks back there have only been two "subs" in the city, and the regulars on the two morning dailies are almost worked to death.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, a little better; prospects, same; composition on Sunday morning paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. There is no change in the difficulty with the *Morning News*, and we have but little hope of reclaiming the office except below the scale. We have men on the street now.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER. A sober, industrious, good workman, willing to start at small salary, can get a position. DUNLAP & COHEN, Printers and Engravers, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—JOB OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 8 YEARS, AND doing good business. Price, \$500. Address CHAS. GARRELS, 104 South Adams street, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A fine job printing-office in a city of 22,000 inhabitants. Office well equipped, steam power, cylinder and job presses, good assortment of type, all nearly new. Must be sold soon. A good bargain. For particulars, address J. W. Frank, Racine, Wis.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

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SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

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Machinery & Materials



No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

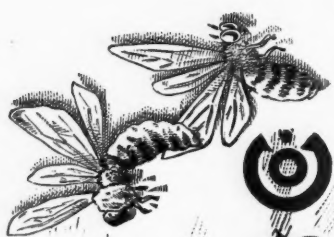
LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION
AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

PRINTING MACHINES.

Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER
DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

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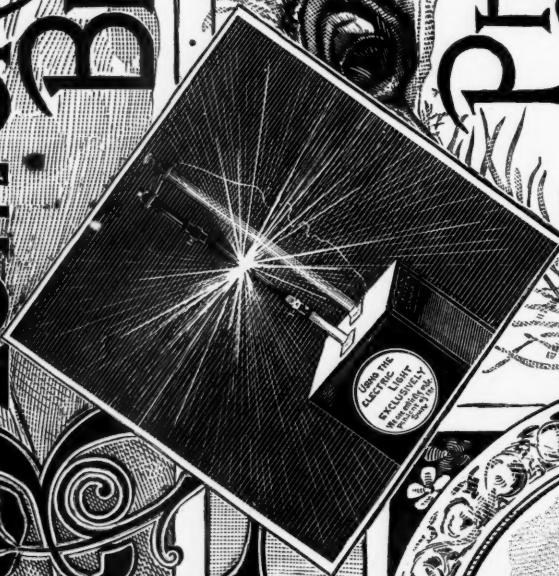
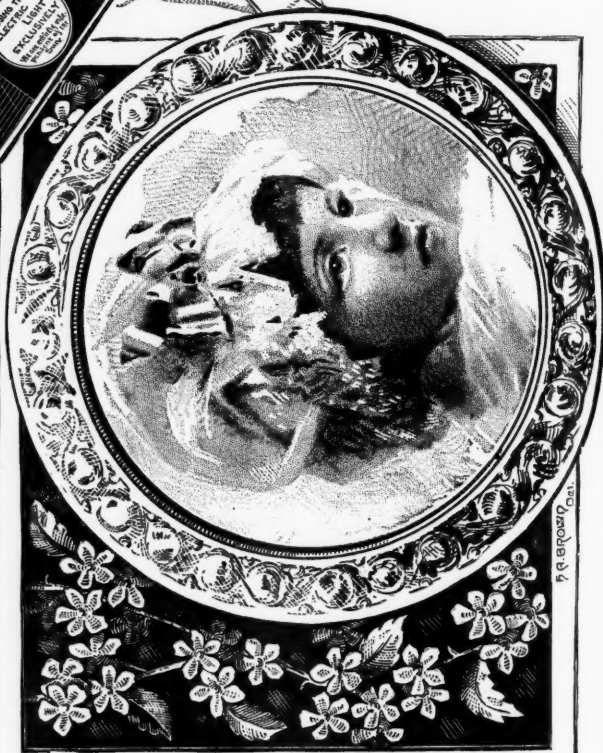


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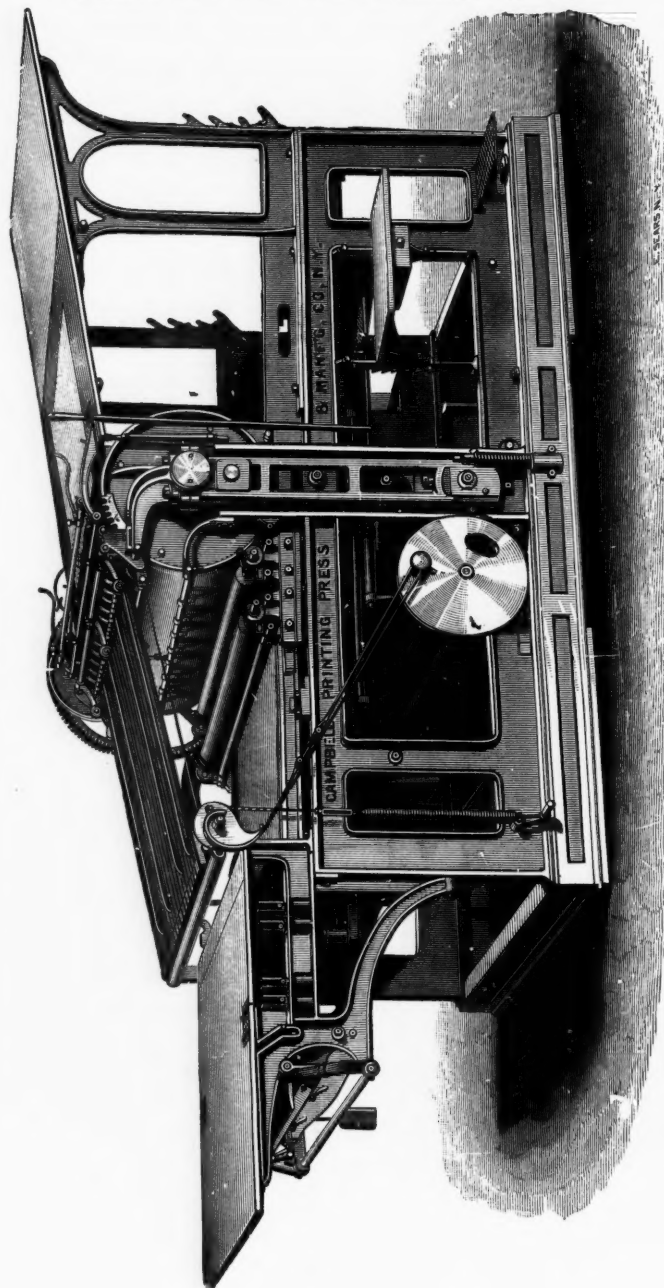
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